THE

# PALL MALL GAZETTE

*An Evening Newspaper and Review.*

No. 7356.—Vol. XLVIII. *SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1888.* *Price One Penny.*

## *WHO KILLED THE EMPEROR?*

Dr. Bergmann has begun an action against Sir Morell Mackenzie for libel. Dr. Gerhardt also is said to contemplate proceedings. The controversy which darkened the closing days of the Emperor's life will be reopened and kept going for months to come. It is a great pity. Both parties have now been heard. Each has accused the other of the greatest enormities. The charges and countercharges can never be brought to a satisfactory conclusion in a law court. For the sake of decency, and of the respect that is due to the memory of the august dead, it is to be hoped that influence will be brought to bear upon the irate physicians to prevent anything so hideous as a libel suit over the Emperor's grave.

There is no doubt that Sir Morell Mackenzie has given the German doctors plenty of provocation. His book, the substance of which appears to-day in all the papers, contains three charges, none of which is new, for we printed them all on the authority of our Special Commissioner last spring, after his visit to Charlottenburg, but all of which are exceedingly serious. These charges may best be dealt with seriatim :—

1. *The Hopeless Incompetence of the German Faculty.*

This is supported by the following assertions : (*a*) That none of the German doctors in attendance on the Emperor with Sir Morell Mackenzie could use the laryngoscope. (*b*) That they proposed to perform an operation usually fatal without ever having examined the nature of the growth. (*c*) That when a portion of the growth was removed Professor Gerhardt insisted that it was a piece of the right vocal cord, although the veriest tiro must have known that the forceps used could no more have injured the vocal cord than a toothpick can cut off a man's leg.

2. *That Professor Gerhardt's Treatment brought on the Cancer.*

Of course, as Sir Morell Mackenzie is careful to say, "no one has a right to dogmatize in medicine, which is an inexact science ;" and we may add which has some singularly inexact professors—so that he will not say that the twelve times repeated cauterization of the throat actually caused the cancer. But he does say (*a*) that the cautery was terribly misused ; (*b*) that the repeated burning was barbarous ; (*c*) that it was absolutely unprecedented in medical records ; and (*d*) that if Professor Gerhardt wished to produce cancer he could not have gone to work better than he did. The picture which he gives of Professor Gerhardt searing the interior of the larynx for twelve consecutive days with a red hot wire without knowing what he was burning, and with a possibility of converting what might have been an innocent growth into a malignant cancer, is gruesome indeed. But it is less horrible than the next charge.

3. *That Dr. Bergmann killed the Emperor by ramming a Cannula down a False Passage into his Throat.*

Sir Morell Mackenzie distinctly charges Dr. Bergmann with killing the Emperor. He says that by asking him to come he "signed the death warrant of the Emperor." He suggests that Dr. Bergmann was utterly unnerved when he attempted to replace the cannula, and he gives an account of what Dr. Bergmann did on that occasion, which suggests the reflection that if the Whitechapel murderer had been summoned to the Palace he would have displayed more consideration for his victim than this eminent German physician, who was operating upon his Emperor. The account given by Sir Morell Mackenzie of the way in which Dr. Bergmann attempted to force the cannula down the wrong passage with the effect of almost choking the Emperor, and then thrusting his fingers down his throat, inflicting on him acute agony to no purpose, is simply horrible. It reads like an account of a man endeavouring to force a recalcitrant cartridge down a musket barrel by the aid of a ramrod. When we add that Sir Morell assures us that there would have been no need for the changing of the cannula at all, if Dr. Bergmann had not blundered in making the original operation, we can understand how bitter must be the feelings of the German doctor at thus being gibbeted before the world as the virtual murderer of his Sovereign.

If Dr. Bergmann is not restrained, he will go to law. If he goes to law in Germany, he will gain his verdict, unless it is tried by a mixed jury, in which case the jury will disagree. If he brings his actions in English Courts he will never get a verdict from an English jury. The quarrel will only be made worse by submitting it to the arbitrament of the jury box. Surely, if the rival doctors must submit their feud to the decision of a Court, could it not be a Court created *ad hoc?* For instance, one German and one English medical man of high repute, with legal adjoints, might be constituted as a Court of Arbitration, to sit *in camera*, with power to call witnesses and insist on the production of documents. If they differed, the points in dispute might be referred to a third person, neither German nor English, whose verdict would be final. Unless some such arrangement is made, and made speedily, the present controversy is likely to create no little ill-feeling.

## *THE CRIMINALS AND THE POLICE OF LONDON.—VI*

### The Report of an Unofficial Investigation.

There are few more melancholy illustrations of the inability of the authorities to cope with the forces of disorder in London than the existence in various quarters of the metropolis of more or less organized gangs of young ruffians. The hoodlum and the larrikin of civilization is the standing difficulty of our sentimental age. A generation is growing up around us which has never been disciplined, either at home or at school. Spare the rod and spoil the child, is a maxim relegated to the dark ages and the wealthy classes. Our young aristocrats are birched as of old, but the persons of the children of King Demos are now sacrosanct. So they grow up like wild asses' colts, and are the despair of the custodians of law and order. Such, at least, is the explanation of one set of sociologists. But we have nothing to do with causes. What we are concerned with are the facts.

### The Bandit Gangs of London.

Within the past year there have from time to time been brought before the knowledge of the public the existence of gangs, always ruffianly and sometimes predatory, which are composed of young fellows who are distinctly not of the domesticated variety of the *genus homo*. Here are the names of a few of these gangs :—

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| The Marylebone Gang | Habitat— | Lisson-grove. |
| The Fitzroy-place Gang | ,, | Regent's Park. |
| The Monkey-parade Gang | ,, | Whitechapel. |
| The Black Gang | ,, | Union-street, Borough. |
| The New-cut Gang | ,, | The New-cut, Lambeth. |
| The Greengate Gang | ,, | City-road. |
| The "Prince Arthur" Gang | ,, | Duke-street, Blackfriars. |
| "The Gang of Roughs" | ,, | Norwood. |
| The Jovial Thirty-two | ,, | Upper Holloway. |

These are a few of the names taken from the police-court records. Some of them may have now ceased to exist. Others are still in full activity. They are of very low type of organization—without discipline, recognized leaders, or definite objects. It is not of yesterday this plague. Mr. Justice Hawkins has denounced it in the strongest terms from the judgment seat at the Old Bailey. On one occasion, while sentencing eleven prisoners in one batch, he said that they with others had "associated together in gangs for the purpose of robbing, assaulting and beating those whom they desired to plunder. No part of the metropolis has been free from this plague. In Whitechapel, in Islington, and in Covent-garden itself, I find the same offence committed at all hours of the day. It is absolutely necessary," said the judge, "for the public safety that this sort of robbery with violence should be immediately and sternly repressed," and he showed his appreciation of that fact by sentencing the prisoners to long terms of penal servitude. For a time the epidemic was abated. The Skeleton Army was put down, and little was heard of the gangs for a year or two. The plague has, however, revived again, and the recent trials at the Old Bailey of the young ruffians concerned in the Regent's Park murder showed that the fighting gang was as powerful and as troublesome as ever. They prowl about the streets armed with belts and sticks, they fight, and when they get a chance most of them steal.

### The Terrorism of the Gangs.

There is much said about the terrorism of the National League, and London Tory M.P.'s, from Mr. W. H. Smith downward, have wept copious tears over the sad fate of the terrorized and boycotted witness in remote wilds of Ireland. Just as Mr. Gladstone was too intent on Mitchelstown to see the brutality of Bloody Sunday in Trafalgar-square, so the law-and-order men in Parliament look over all the terrorism of the

London ruffian in order to seek out the woes and sufferings of a stray landgrabber in Munster or Connaught. Here is one instance which is quite as horrible as anything that the Curtins have ever suffered. It occurred in Southwark last month, but not a member of Parliament has ever noticed it.

A poor woman was walking along the Lower Marsh, Lambeth, one night in company with another woman, when she was pounced upon by one of a gang of ruffians that infest the neighbourhood of the New Cut, and she was dragged or pushed into Grove-place. There a savage struggle ensued between the poor woman and the wild beasts who had her in their clutches. Savage at being baulked by her gallant resistance, they stabbed her, and so serious was the wound that it nearly proved mortal. After much delay, she made her appearance in court to prosecute; but she would never have entered the witness-box if pressure had not previously been brought to bear on her by the court. She told the magistrate that the reason she had failed to appear in support of the charge on former occasions was that she considered her "life would be in danger" if she did, as the prisoner's companions were capable of avenging themselves on her. As to the woman who was with her at the time of the attack, and who seems to have then behaved courageously enough, she seems soon after to have lost heart, and is said to have removed from her residence, in order to avoid the risk of giving evidence.

If this had been in Ireland, how the welkin would have rung with execration! A woman nearly outraged, and all but stabbed to death, who dare not prosecute lest she should be murdered: her companion, rather than bear witness against the assailants, preferring to seek safety in flight. What a picture! The *Times* would have written a leader on it every other day for a month if it had been in Galway or Kerry. As it was only in Southwark, the *Daily Chronicle* was the only paper which has even deigned to comment upon the significance of this ugly fact.

### Resisting the Police and its Penalty.

Six months' imprisonment for recommending passive resistance to unjust rents is the rule in Ireland; but in London that is the maximum for a murderous attack by a gang on the police. Here is an item from the police reports of Marylebone:—

> At the Marylebone police-court Patrick O'Connell, nineteen, Carrie Neenan, twenty, Dennis M'Carthy, seventeen, Edward Dunn, nineteen, and Thomas Aldridge, eighteen, were brought up, on remand, some charged with behaving in a disorderly manner, some for attempting to rescue, and all except Dunn for assaulting the police. The evidence was that several men were standing at the corner of Devonshire-street and Salisbury-street, Lisson-grove, obstructing the pavement, and because they were asked to move they used abominable language. They defied the police, and at last Neenan was arrested. A riot ensued, during which the police were kicked, beaten, and pelted with stones, bricks, iron weights, bottles, and every conceivable kind of missile. Previous convictions were proved against O'Connell and Neenan. Mr. De Rutzen sentenced O'Connell and Neenan to six months' imprisonment; M'Carthy and Aldridge were fined £3 or three weeks' imprisonment; and Dunn he ordered to be bound over in £5.

But for the previous convictions, three weeks' imprisonment would probably have been the maximum sentence on those who kicked and beat the police and pelted them with stones, bricks, weights, &c. The occurrence is so common it attracted no notice, and the sentences provoked no criticism.

### The Savages of Lisson-grove.

The condition of the streets of Marylebone is a subject calculated to fill with greatest alarm the mind of any pedestrian who, for the first time, finds himself invading its precincts either by day or night. From several policemen on duty, writes one of our Commissioners who was charged to visit the locality, I heard the same startling statement—namely, that they were totally unable to suppress the riotous proclivities of the many gangs continually infesting the neighbourhood. These roughs loaf about the vicinity of Lisson-grove in groups varying in numbers from a dozen downwards. In Lisson, Union, Bell, Paul, Church, and Princess-streets they are to be seen at all times, actually blocking up the roads and pathways. Their demeanour always openly aggressive, their loud-toned converse of a most horrible nature, alternating blasphemy and obscenity yelled into the ears of shuddering females and tender little children with equal unconcern, while the so-called "guardian of the peace" passively looks on with the unconcern and helplessness of sheer imbecility.

"Of what class do you consider these gangs to be chiefly composed?" I asked of a shopkeeper of Lisson-street.

"Well, about 2 per cent. working men perhaps," was the reply; "the remainder of thieves and blackguards of the vilest type, mostly utterly degraded wretches, living on immoral women. Some few are connected with the militia, are called up for two months in each year, and get a sum of money which may supply them with beer and 'baccy' for a time; some also go 'hopping.' This latter and the two months' drill forms rather more of the aspect of real work than they usually care to face in one year. When they return with their 'bounty money,' or funds collected at hopping, they drink beer till they get utterly besotted and maddened. Then commence their favourite methods for working off the effects of the publican's poison, not usually attempted until the last penny has gone—consisting of murderous attacks on the wretched woman passing as wife, a solitary policeman, or any other object that may present itself at a moment of drink-blinded fury. The most popular weapon with these desperadoes is the belt, although many carry knives also. The former article can be obtained for a few pence at most of the 'second-hand shops' in the neighbourhood—the more massive the buckle the better. Something like a quarter of a pound is the average weight of the brass fastenings. Miss Elizabeth Lee, one of the female witnesses in the Regent's Park murder case, recently received frightful injury to one of her eyes—in fact, nearly getting the optic cut out—in a fracas between a 'Grove gang' and a Fitzroy-place mob."

"At what time do these riots mostly take place, and how are they usually commenced?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, the Lisson-grove gangs are continually involved in broils, either with the police, or other gangs, but the most frequent rows are organized for the purpose of robbery. The rioters have no fear of the police, and the latter always get worsted. Several constables have been very severely injured recently. The last most serious affray occurred some months back, and took place at the corner of William-street, at Mrs. Medhurst's shop."

### A Midsummer Night's Siege.

Arrived at the corner of William-street, Lisson-grove, at about nine o'clock P.M. I found Mrs. Medhurst weighing up and serving "'taters" to groups of dirty and ragged children. She told me, until this affair happened "we did a pretty good business, but the customers suspect us of having assisted the police, that is to say, taken their part against the mob, and so we are doing very badly now."

"Will you tell me," I asked, "how the riot at this corner came about?"

"I can't tell you what actually started it that time. It was on a Saturday night in July, and we were too busy to take much notice till the crowd came up to our very door; then, all of a sudden, we saw three policemen streaming with blood, holding a man each and trying to fight their way through a crowd, I should think quite a thousand strong. The police dashed into our shop with their prisoners, followed by the mob, and if they hadn't done so they would have been murdered, surely as I am talking to you at this moment. The crowd attacked the police in our place, endeavouring to rescue the three men, two of whom had come from prison only the day before. My husband and myself flew for our lives into the room at the back; a woman tore a whistle from one of the policeman's hands, ran upstairs, opened the window, and blew the whistle for assistance. More police came, and still more of the gangs, who, having heard the alarm, concluded that there was a 'barney' on, as they call it. The crowd of roughs grew thicker every moment—men, women, and even children bringing all kinds of things for the use of the rioters. Brickbats flew about in all directions, some hitting the police, some hitting the bystanders. All kinds of domestic articles were heaped up in the shop, when we came to look the next morning, and among other things we found several murderous-looking choppers. Our weights were snatched up and dashed at the heads of the three policemen, who did their best to keep the mob from entering the shop, and during all this most of our stock (worth about £20) was stolen. At last, when assistance came, the three policemen were almost overpowered, covered with blood, and fearfully injured: they took the three men, but were quite unable to get any others."

### Marylebone at Midnight.

When the curtain falls in the Marylebone Theatre, a stream of youths of both sexes pour into the street to insult with impunity those unfortunate enough to fall in their way. The shrieking crew dash on towards the Edgware-road, flinging down shutters or boards, stationed outside the various shops, being among the very mildest of their practical jokes. About the same time the low beerhouses of Marylebone are closing: reeling men and women stagger therefrom, some not able to carry their load of beer further than the gutter into which they retch the foul-smelling, poisonous liquid. The rowdy element fills the streets, and practically takes possession; the solitary policemen, seen at very rare intervals, and who slink off at sight of the brawling bands, can scarcely count in the way of protectors of the public at large, and any well-to-do looking person, unless armed with a pretty stout looking cudgel, out at midnight in any portion of Marylebone, must be prepared, at any moment, to find himself set upon by a gang bent on robbery—or, failing the same, even murder. While the male rowdy prowls about his female accomplice is by no means idle. The policeman who should be near is quietly smoking a comforting pipe in some well-sheltered doorway, leaving his "beat" in the charge of the midnight footpad.

### "A Warm Quarter at Nights."

Complaints on the score of disorder are not lacking in Hackney-road, any more than they were in Gray's-inn-road and Southwark-park-road. But in Hackney-road, they were mainly directed against disorder of the kind which is the outcome of the existence of a music-hall; and they chiefly emanated from residents in the centre of the thoroughfare, near which Seebright's music-hall (which was reported to be in course of rebuilding) stands. This music-saloon seems to empty twice in an evening, about half-past nine and half-past eleven o'clock. Then there turn into the road throngs of rowdy boys and girls and vicious men and women, who not only sing, scream, and shout at the tops of their voices, and knock each other about like clowns in a circus, but seek to convert the side streets into sewers. This kind of behaviour is common in the thoroughfare until at least one o'clock in the morning. "Between twelve and two o'clock," said a resident, "the Zoological Gardens were pleasantly quiet by comparison." Since the music-hall was closed, the inhabitants

have recognized a great improvement in the state of the road in the evenings; and many of them anticipate the re-opening of the Seebright saloon with the profoundest regret. "The language used is awful, and the disorder is disgraceful," said one good lady, who explained that in consequence she had to change the bedrooms of her children from the front to the back of the house. In the words of a tobacconist, "This is a warm quarter at night," especially when the music-hall is open. Our representatives also heard certain clubs described as centres of disorder, especially on Sundays. One good citizen, who reminded us of Sir William Harcourt, exclaimed, "Lord send that the clubs could be stopped!"

### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

There is little reason to doubt that for much of this recrudescence of violence and ruffianism Sir Charles Warren is directly responsible. The roughs of the criminal type, the ruffians who form the rank and file of the predatory gangs, are almost always the bullies or "ponces" of prostitutes. They live upon these women, and work hand in glove with them in plundering the public. Now, it is one of the most distinctive features of Sir Charles Warren's Chief Commissionership that he has resolutely refused to allow his constables to assist the vestries in suppressing disorderly houses in which these criminals have their lair. We are not advocating, and have never advocated, a wholesale crusade against houses of ill fame. But we have always maintained that when a house, whether moral or immoral, becomes a centre of disorder and of crime, it is the duty of the police to co-operate with the local authorities to suppress that centre of disorder, not because of the unchastity of its occupants, but because of the nuisance and disorder which they occasion. Sir Charles Warren, preferring to use his police for the suppression of orderly meetings rather than for the suppression of disorderly houses, refused to allow his men to keep observation on those houses when their assistance was invoked by the parish authorities. Twenty-one out of the forty-one vestries of the metropolis united in a deputation to the Home Secretary, on December 2, 1887, to protest against Sir Charles Warren's conduct. Mr. Matthews, as usual, professed to sympathize, and snubbed Sir Charles Warren publicly He said that his Chief Commissioner could not have meant what he said. Letters, however, were produced from Scotland-yard by Lord Hobhouse showing that the police had absolutely refused to assist the local authorities in the prosecution of disorderly houses. Mr. Matthews, however, insisted that his version of Sir Charles Warren's order was the true one, as it would be outrageous and illegal if it meant what it said. Now we have in the Chief Commissioner's report just issued a fair test of the value of Mr. Matthews's assurance. The Home Secretary was quite positive in his declarations to the vestries that the old system would be resumed, and that the police would watch those houses when they were disorderly. But in the Police Report for 1887 just issued we find that Mr. Superintendent Steggles of Bow-street lets the cat out of the bag, and shows that the Chief Commissioner has calmly ignored the Home Secretary. Says truthful Steggles, "The suppression of brothels is imposed on parochial authorities, and the police are not now allowed to be withdrawn from duty to watch such places, the Commissioner having considered the old practice of police being specially engaged at the instigation of vestries to keep observation on disorderly houses to be generally objectionable." That is Sir Charles Warren all over. The Home Secretary tells him to his face before half the vestries of London that his conduct has been outrageous and illegal. Calm and undisturbed, he sets forth his opinion that the view of the Home Office and of the vestries is generally objectionable, and therefore he will pursue the outrageous and illegal course which he prefers. But every one of these really disorderly houses is a centre and breeding-ground of crime and indolence and dishonesty and violence. Need we wonder that disorder riots in our streets, when its nesting places are specially preserved by the order of the Chief Commissioner?

## *SOME POETS.**

MR. GEORGE BARLOW is to be congratulated on having produced a good fat epic in five books without the strain and travail which drove Carlyle to declare that no man can write a book without making himself ill. If the author of "The Pageant of Life" is not in robust health it is certainly not the fault of his work, which is obviously a collection of occasional poems, parcelled into "books" and supplemented with an epic framework and a preface. Thus Mr. Barlow has done for himself what time and tradition are supposed by some to have done for Homer. What he has done for others may be summed up as the provision of a sort of metrical commonplace book for persons who are not commonplace. For example, when once the commonplace idea of Christ's divinity is rejected, it becomes a commonplace to say with Mr. Barlow:—

My Christ is the Christ of Shelley and Hugo, not the Christ of St. Augustine or of Dr. Manning; the Christ who in the centuries to come will gain inconceivably more (both as a grand poetic figure and as an object of religious veneration) from the right apprehension of his manhood than he has gained (or shall we not rather say lost?) during the centuries that are past through the mistaken theory of his Godhead; the Christ who was loved by the men and women who were his companions, with honest, warm, human love, and never approached by them in the Christian Church's subsequent attitude of cringing awe and superstition.

Again, when one gets advanced views on the woman question, it becomes a commonplace to sing:—

All have praised our lips and tresses,
Golden locks or black:
All have sought our love-caresses:
All have held us back.

All have checked our souls' aspiring;
All have dreaded this.
This has tired men, never tiring
Of the lips they kiss.

All have dreaded lest the morning
Which should find us free
Would be wild with note of warning
Rung by land and sea!

Not one noble soul has trusted;
Roman, Jew, or Greek.
Many and many a sword had rusted
Had they let us speak!

Here is a stanza from the section entitled "Chant of Positivists":—

Man first made God, but now retakes
The sceptre from God's hand,—unmakes
What once with fiery thought he made.

God is a dream of mankind's brain.
But man dethrones God; man must reign;
Not God, but man, must be obeyed.

This would be quite a coruscation if emitted by an Evangelical grocer: from a Positivist it is a mere platitude. Further on comes a stanza which would be a platitude even from the grocer:—

And woman too is left to love:
She brings us dreams of things above
The common daily life she scorns.

Woman makes all things beautiful;
For from the hedge her hand can pull
The blossoming rose, and leave the thorns.

Here is a sample of Mr. Barlow's energetic style:—

I mass my conscripts drawn from strange far regions;
I range my squadrons on time's boundless plain;
I hurl the force of my imperial legions
Against thee, Death, again and yet again.

It will be seen that Mr. Barlow is no ridiculous poetaster. He is, in fact, a man of ideas, a propagandist, up to the latest move in Materialistic pessimism and sentimental optimism. The more benighted section of the community will be roused and refreshed by his numbers. And as Mr. Barlow comes to call, not the righteous, but sinners, to repentance, he will probably not mind our venturing to remark that those who know beforehand what his book contains will find nothing new in it.

Jesharelah, author of "A Lay of Two Cities," writes of the typical Babylon and Jerusalem with a naïve piety which contrasts as strongly with Mr. Barlow's strenuous freethinking as with the library "culture" of E. D. S., who sings ho! the daffodil and other matters in that strain of vapid quaintness and correct sprightliness which we at once associate with a bookish turn, a university education, and an independent income.

From Cape Town comes the third edition of D. C. F. Moodie's "Southern Songs." No words can express the wild hope with which the reviewer emphasizes the fact that there is a remote colony in which minor poetry runs through three editions. Here is a sample of D. C. F. M.'s lighter manner:—

The Zebras bound o'er shaking ground in many a wild stampedo;
The Blesbok too, and sportive Gnu, make noise as much as they do

The serious style is less difficult to manage:—

Lo! where on Erin's land gaunt Famine stalks,
And thro' each stricken household grimly walks—
See the poor mother with her ghastly child,
In her bare home that once with plenty smiled—
Some chance has blown a morsel near her door.
She strives to reach it—struggling o'er the floor.
In vain, alas! the enfeebled limbs decline;
Death rattles in her throat—she falls supine—
And the poor child, with Famine's silent stare,
Falls down and dies where now no men appear.

The following impressive description of a waterfall is from Mr. Edward White Bewley's "Perla: a Legend of Tequendama":—

GRAND TEQUENDAMA FALL. At birth the leap
It took o'er rock six hundred feet was deep;
And there it has leaped roaring ever since
Nor sign of failing years does it evince.

This passage, however, does not do justice to the elasticity of Mr. Bewley's metre, which will be better appreciated in such a passage as—

Some hunters, leaving highlands which afar
Stretch broadening inland toward the southern star,
Canoed down river, lake and strait of Maracaibo;
Their leader, manly, young, a chief well known as Ibo;
The whole a party picturesque of bright dark hues
Well matching those of their mahogany canoes.

Noel Vandal, in "Darkness and Light," is reflective and edifying. He turns him home; no system, creed, or land, he fears, can teach the duties of the heart, or well direct the labour of the hand, or to the mind the secret deep impart. Rowe Lingston, author of "Woodland and Dreamland," has a modest measure of the genuine poetic melody and fancy. The translation called "Magali" is one of the prettiest things in the volume.

Mr. Rowland Hill's "Jewels" will be read and recited for many a year wherever the English language is spoken. This gratifying result will be due to Mr. Hill's forethought in getting his poetry done for him by "ghosts." The ghosts of Macaulay, Poe, and Shakspeare, in particular, will feel indebted to him for introducing their works to the public under the title of "his jewels."

* "The Pageant of Life." By George Barlow. (London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co. 1888.).—"A Lay of Two Cities." By Jesharelah. (London: Passmore and Alabaster. 1888.).—"Dorica." By E. D. S. (London: Kegan Paul and Co. 1888.).—"Southern Songs." By D. C. F. Moodie. (Cape Town: J. C. Juta and Co. 1887.).—"Perla." By E. W. Bewley. (London: Wyman and Sons. 1888.).—"Darkness and Light." By Noel Vandal. (London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co. 1888.).—"Woodland and Dreamland." By Rowe Lingston. (London: Griffith, Farran, and Co. 1888.).—"My Jewels." Selected by Rowland Hill. (London: Williams and Norgate. 1888.)

# OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The visit of the German Emperor to the Vatican yesterday has just that mixture of personal interest and political significance about it which secures for events a place in history books. There is a strong touch of personal piquancy in the visit of the young soldier, who is head of the Empire militant, to the venerable scholar who is head of the Church militant; and the historian of the future will show much barrenness of imagination if he cannot make a picturesque story out of their meeting. How valuable, too, the incident will be as an illustration at once of Germany's going to Canossa and of the Law of Guarantees, whereby the Pope enjoys an *imperium in imperio*, and receives his visitors in State in the capital of free Italy!

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The Emperor Frederick's Diary is not only secure of a big circulation by its translation into the two most important foreign languages—English and French—but, as the grim Chancellor must have learned to his vexation, it has been republished in its original German text just across his own borders. Day after day the feuilleton of the *Basler Nachrichten* has been occupied with the transcription of the article in the *Deutsche Rundschau*. The Swiss Radical journal has a considerable circulation in Elsass, which is so closely connected with Basel through its manufactures, and also in the southern parts of the Duchy of Baden. Consequently, unless the German postal authorities have confiscated the paper day by day, many German readers must have been studying this illicit literature. Whether the *Basler Nachrichten* will be prosecuted for piracy remains to be seen. It does not appear that the German authorities have made any complaint as yet to the Swiss Bundesrath.

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The Νέα Ἐφημερις (the *New Gazette*) of Athens contains a poem which the popular poet Kokkos has addressed to the Crown Prince. It is composed in the modern dialect of the Athenians. The poet entreats the heir to the throne to whisper to his "beautiful maiden" that she is already as dear to the Greek people as he himself is. He is also urged to tell his bride that although the Hellenic land is little and poor, and cannot boast of the splendour and power of her father's and grandfather's glorious empire, the people of the land are eager to offer to her the best of wedding-gifts—the great treasures of love, of devotion, and of hope, which are hidden in their hearts.

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We hope that all persons who have received letters from Mr. Parnell or Mr. Parnell's secretary, Mr. Campbell, in the years 1881 and 1882 will send them in to Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, Ely-place, Holborn, solicitors for the Irish members in the forthcoming trial before the Parnell Commission. Even copies of letters written by either of these members during that year may be useful, for it may be that the forgers stole the originals to use them as copies.

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The unfortunate inhabitants of St. Luke's expostulated with Sir Charles Warren as long ago as last January concerning the impunity with which thieves and highway robbers were permitted to riot in their streets. The Vestry memorialized the Chief Commissioner, and Sir Charles Warren was satisfied he "had taken all reasonable steps, and that there was nothing to justify any supposition that they were unable to deal with the crime of the locality." Further cases of violence having occurred, the vestry protested again, and were promptly snubbed by the Chief Commissioner. Thereupon they appealed to Mr. Matthews, and, of course, Mr. Matthews did nothing, as usual. He is no doubt "satisfied," quite satisfied, that all is for the best under the best of all possible Chief Commissioners.

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People used to say that writers in weekly papers were more trustworthy than writers in dailies, because they had time to collect their thoughts and reason things out. But judging from the *Saturday Review* and the *Spectator*, the only result of the longer time allowed for reflection is that they forget their facts and confuse their conclusions. To-day, for instance, we have both of them saying that Sir Charles Warren has indisputably established his case for more constables. The figures which we published on Monday ought not to have been forgotten so soon. The proportion of constables to population is higher in London than anywhere else in the kingdom, and it is higher now than it was in 1849 in London itself. The figures are as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In London in 1849 ..... | Constable | 1 per | 468 | population |
| In London in 1887 ..... | ,, | 1 per | 439 | ,, |
| In English boroughs in 1887..... | ,, | 1 per | 722 | ,, |
| In English counties in 1887 ..... | ,, | 1 per | 1,169 | ,, |

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When M. Floquet issued his decree for the enrolment of foreigners, the German papers took a very superior line indeed. What else, they said, could you expect from a "semi-barbarous" people like the French? Inasmuch as M. Floquet's action was by way of reprisals for Prince Bismarck's frontier regulations, the taunt of the German papers showed considerable courage, as one is forcibly reminded this morning by the stoppage at Avricourt of two English travellers by the Orient express and their removal *en chemise* from the train. They were merely passing through Alsace in the train, but, not being fortified with passports, were not allowed to continue. If this also was "semi-barbarous," it was at any rate wholly silly.

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The semi-official publication of the result of Mr. Goschen's cleverly timed National Debt conversion scheme must be somewhat unpalatable to the holders of New Consols, seeing that it comes at a time when the market quotation of their new security is 97½, or 2½ under par. From the Chancellor of the Exchequer's point of view, the transaction has been a magnificent success, but the hard-driven holders cannot be expected to coincide. Of the £591,548,425 of Three per Cents. only £42,464,052 remain unconverted, and after next July the Chancellor of the Exchequer is free to pay that off at his leisure in amounts of not less than half a million at a time.

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The aversion to law which is manifested in Halifax is very singular. As we have already noted, Mr. Carr, the late gas manager, preferred to resign his post rather than raise an action against ourselves, although his costs were guaranteed. The same gentleman has now been informed by the solicitors acting for Mr. Fox, who has brought definite charges against him, that they are willing to accept service on his behalf, but so far the invitation has not been accepted. Alderman J. T. Riley has been similarly approached, but without any response. Mr. E. G. Wrigley, of Ashton-under-Lyne, who acted as coal contractor, and the third person accused, has gone a step further, and through his solicitors has absolutely refused to take legal proceedings, preferring to "treat his (Mr. Fox's) allegations with contempt." If the accused parties won't come on, it is evident that the Halifax corporation must themselves take the initiative.

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The Rev. W. Adamson, vicar of Old Ford, makes a suggestion in the *Times* to-day which must often have occurred to all who concern themselves with the relief of human distress. He says:—

> I have long thought that there should be two grades of unions—one for the lazy, vicious, and criminal, and the other for the honest, distressed, and industrious. They should not be required to herd together under one stigma of reproach. This would remedy many evils raging to-day, and it would do something to save a few women from starving and then sinking into prostitution.

We want, in short, a better classification in our workhouses. At present there is no distinction between prisoners of honest poverty and prisoners of drink, vice, and reckless indulgence. This ought not to be. We ought to make a distinction, and it is in this direction that the line of true progress lies.

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Leopold Hollis, described as an agent, is really a robber of the poor and needy; and his sentence to eighteen months' hard labour at the Middlesex sessions yesterday will, it is to be hoped, prove a wholesome lesson to others as well as to himself. For the harpy who advertises loans at low rates, and charges "inquiry fees" to intending borrowers, who find too late that their payment is the end as well as the beginning of their unlucky "negotiations," is far too common. Hollis was one of these, of whom "it was well known that he had received considerable sums of money in the way of fees for loans which were never granted." He was also found guilty of stealing three watches which were left with him by an intending borrower, only to be pawned next day by the swindler. Yet this Hollis is only twenty years old—a mere infant in law. What must be the heartless villany of those like him who have grown grey at their "business"?

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The peasants of the villages in the Russian government of Oloncz are expecting great things from the sportsmen's detachments which have recently been introduced into the army. It appears that the district is overrun with bears, and that in a number of villages the inhabitants are literally afraid to go out of their own four walls. The cattle which had been grazing on the meadows in the vast forest surrounding the district have all been devoured; there is neither horse nor bull to be found with which to plough fields, and not a peasant dares turn out for the gathering of the annual harvest of mushrooms and berries in the woods. The village of Velikogul is quite besieged by an army of bears, and the local authorities are utterly helpless before such an enemy. A sportsmen's detachment has, however, been ordered to the district, and it is to be hoped that the beleaguered moujiks will soon be rescued from their uncomfortable position in a district encircled and overrun by bears.

## A MODERN WALKING TOUR.—I.

IN THREE YEARS FROM COLOGNE TO MILAN.

I HAD been in England. A part of London, the mighty and mysterious city in the eyes of all foreigners, had been unrolled before my eyes; I had seen museums and picture-galleries, exhibitions, parks, palaces, cathedrals, had watched the marvellous street life, and went home surfeited with so much. When on my way back to Germany I looked with regret at the green plains of Kent, thinking that if I had divided my time between sight-seeing in London and the exploration of the charming country, with its green fields, its peaceful flocks, and here and there its glimpses of the sea, I should have made a better use of my liberty. This was four years ago, and I resolved there and then never again to make the mistake of spending my brief holiday exclusively in search for the treasures of great towns. On reaching home I made the daring plan of spending future holidays in walking from my home near Cologne and never to rest till I had been at Milan, Italy being the one country towards which every German is drawn as to some earthly paradise. With my short summer holiday, extending at the best only over a fortnight, this was no small undertaking, and I knew I could not accomplish it in one year. But by dividing the tour into three parts, and devoting one year's holiday to each, ever keeping my aim in view, and looking neither to the right nor to the left whatever might be the attractions which lay beyond my route, it might be done. I would walk every step from Cologne to Milan, always returning by train, the next year taking the train to where I had walked the previous year and there once again begin my walks. My plan was to walk the first year from Cologne to Alzey, the second year from Alzey to Lucerne, and the third year from Lucerne to Milan. A week ago I arrived at Milan, stayed for a day and went home by train, happy as a king. The conclusion at which I have arrived after the completion of my plan is this, that walking is infinitely more enjoyable than rushing along by train, and that the benefits, physical and mental, which are derived from a fortnight's ramble are nothing short of marvellous. I should here point out that I prepare for long walks by beginning early in the spring to walk for several hours every Sunday, extending my walk week by week, so that at the beginning of August an eight hours' sharp walk presents no difficulties to me. Another way of preparing to enter Italy in a dignified manner has proved an endless source of amusement to me. I have studied Italian, of course, and I read with ease the classical "Le mie Prigioni" as well as the modern "Dottor Antonio;" but, before going to England I thought I knew English pretty well, till I attempted to talk it to the English.

I doubted my conversational powers, and in order to remedy this defect I made friends with every Italian organ-grinder who approached our door, till at present a special quantity of provisions has to be laid in on Saturdays in order to supply all the musical Italians who on Sundays turn for their afternoon coffee into our hospitable gate. On setting out I always made it the rule to take only as much luggage as I could conveniently carry, and to free my mind for the time being from all care, thinking of nothing but all the delights of my trip, and enjoying every hour and every moment as best I could. Fellow-travellers of my own class I have rarely met on the high road, but labourers and farmers have been my travelling companions, and to their tales and talks I owe many items of curious information which amuse me years afterwards whenever the memory of some of them recurs to me.

In August, 1886, my road lay through the pretty rural scenes of the Rhine valleys, where much of the old-world life is still flourishing, which seems to have vanished since the introduction of all our modern farming machinery. In the villages between the hills all covered with vines, the sound of the flail is heard in every barn; long avenues of fruit trees border the high road, and big red apples and yellow pears lie by the hundred in the grass along the road-side, offering themselves as a welcome refreshment to the dusty traveller. As the way winds slowly upwards, the saints, shrines, and images along the road which are so frequent everywhere in the Rhine province, and which give the district its Roman Catholic character, become rarer and rarer; the dialect changes more and more into the Hessisch-German, as I perceived whenever I asked my way of a country man or woman, whom I accosted merely because I wished to hear their dialect, and to see whether they were inclined to be polite, being acquainted with almost every step of the road, of which an excellent map was in my knapsack. Wherever I halted in one of the villages the host under whose old-fashioned roof I put up became deeply interested in my undertaking, and everywhere the country folks agreed with me that railways run "far too fast." Mile after mile I tramped along; the villages were silent except for the cackling of the fowls in the farmyards, and the white empty high road stretched endlessly along, now bordered with fruit trees and now with tall old poplars, looking from the distance like giant gates which Bacchus has put up at the entrance of his vineyards. For five days I walked over hills and dales, meeting nothing but cheerful good nature among the peasant people; then I arrived in Alzey, a long step nearer towards my aim; I cast a long look towards the South, took some of the largest apples and pears into my knapsack to take home as trophies of the fruitfulness of the land, and went home by train, with a face burnt to a fine brick red, with spirits ever rising, and with the firm conviction that the walk to Italy would be one long success.

Towards the middle of August, 1887, I was once again *en route*, and entered Alsace with a feeling of quiet complacency that I was still treading German soil. The country was very much the same as it was in the Pfalz, but the girls and women wore gorgeous bows of black or coloured ribbon on their heads, and the passers-by greeted me with the French *bon jour*, laying special stress on the first syllable. One morning I started from Hagenau, intending to reach Strassburg before night. A young peasant leading a horse was the only human being on the high road, and soon we began to talk, when it appeared that he, too, was bound for Strassburg. At Brumath we stopped for dinner, but when my independent Alsatian found out that I had settled our account with the red-cheeked, fair-haired landlord he never rested till I had allowed him to contribute his share to the expenses of our meal. Then we trotted on again—I somewhat impatient to see the minster tower in the distance of the wide plain through which we were now walking. At last it showed above the trees, first dimly, then more distinctly, and finally in all its massive power, rising high above all other towers and edifices of Strassburg. Need I say that I entered with a feeling of glad confidence the town which lay just halfway between Cologne and Milan?

After "doing" Strassburg, I went on once again, starting early in the day, and marching along with a view of reaching Colmar before night. The day was very hot, and towards evening I was trudging the high road behind Schlettstadt, rather footsore and tired, but still enjoying the view of the peaceful scene, with the Vosges rising in the west behind the red-roofed hamlets among the vineyards. Never before had I consulted my map so frequently to see how much longer I should have to march; but just as I began to doubt whether I should reach Colmar, a light open carriage, drawn by two black horses, came trotting along behind me. A man and woman were sitting on the high seat in front, the former driving his splendid steeds. I looked up to them with perhaps something of envy in my dusty countenance, for as they came opposite the driver called out with a voice which sounded to me like the music of the spheres, "Will you have a lift?" "Won't I, if you'll take me!" and up I stumbled to be seated on the place of honour between the jovial couple. Presently my new friends, after having heard of my plans, in which they showed the liveliest interest, told me their history. He was a miller, had his flour mill somewhere on the Vosges, and was going to the next village to look after some customers. After confirming our good fellowship by drinking together a glass of German beer at a road-side inn, we drove on again, and my miller, who was evidently a well-to-do customer, told me of the Alsace as it was before '70 and '71. He had been taught in French at school, and had been one of the first Alsatians serving their three years in German barracks and under German rule. His wife was German, but as a business man it was not wise to let it become public whether one's views were German or French. His father sympathized entirely with France, but he, personally, could not imagine how any sensible being could approve of the state of things now being carried on at Paris. For an hour we drove together, my good-natured companion driving me, in spite of my protestations, some distance beyond his own gate through the cool wood. Then I dismounted, thanking them both once again for their kindness to a tired tramp, the horses' heads were turned, and presently they vanished between the trees. As the daylight began to fade I marched with flying colours into Colmar.

## LAST ECHOES FROM THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

THERE were two points made during the Manchester Congress last week which, though they seem generally to have been almost overlooked, may be considered, perhaps, more worthy of attention than many which have attracted far more notice and comment. The first of these occurred in the speech of the Rev. H. S. Holland, Canon of St. Paul's, at the Social Purity meeting in the Concert Hall. It referred to the Whitechapel murders. The meeting was for the first time open to men and women alike (a departure from usage, in itself very notable), and the opening of the speech appeared to be considerably hampered by this fact. But suddenly the fetters were unloosed, and the speaker broke out in impassioned words on the ideal of marriage, as contrasted with the lives led by those forlorn and miserable girls six of whose bodies had been found mutilated and lifeless in the streets of Whitechapel. Society, he said, had been startled into shuddering horror at these tragedies. But which was the greatest tragedy, which should lie heaviest on our hearts and souls, for which ought we to hold ourselves most responsible, the lifelong, dragged out mutilation of their bodies and murder of their souls, or the final act of cruel hate which released them of their trouble-tossed existence? This was what we had to lay to heart: this was what should sting us out of our apathy, that on us lies the burden of responsibility for the wretched lives of shame and sin that haunt and disgrace our streets.

The second point occurred in the speech of the Rev. A. T. Lyttelton, Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, at the working-men's meetings on economics in the Free Trade Hall. He stated it to be his deliberate opinion, after much thought and study of the subject, that we were at the present moment in no danger of over-population. The problem we have to deal with is not the excess of our population but its distribution. Population, taking the whole world over, or even taking only the British Empire, does not yet press on subsistence, except in particular spots. Because a huge mass of people congregates and crowds into one place, this is no more an argument that the world is over-populated than that the multitude who followed our Lord into the wilderness, for whom the miracle of the loaves and fishes was worked, was a proof of over-population. Why should we burden ourselves with the problems of the future, when we ought to be giving our whole minds to solving our own? Every age must have its special problems, and every age will find their key. If we, in this age, before the question becomes one of practical importance to us, if we take upon ourselves the responsibility of artificially checking population, our posterity will, without doubt, have to cope with a far more serious difficulty—that of under-population. If nature is thwarted in her operations otherwise than through her own laws, she will revenge herself by withdrawing those powers which have been perverted with such suicidal effect. Population has not yet begun to outrun the means of subsistence, except in certain places. Whenever that time comes, if it ever comes, some natural, unforeseen solution will come with it.

THE DARLINGTON AMAZONS.—This is a name given to several new materials, manufactured at the well-known Darlington Mills. Ladies should certainly see the charming collection of Patterns before buying their Autumn and Winter Dresses. Write for Patterns to Henry Pease and Co.'s Successors, Spinners and Manufacturers, The Mills, Darlington. Makers of the celebrated Cross-Warp Serges and Gold Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

## LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

All the literary news of the week is political; and all the notes one hears about books—"just out," "suppressed," and "forthcoming"—are echoes from a death-chamber. The fact is curiously suggestive of two characteristics of our time—our morbid curiosity and the bitterness of our national jealousies.

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Sir Morell Mackenzie's reply to the German doctors, which will inflame the latter feeling and satisfy the former, is to be published to-morrow. "The better the day the better the—book," perhaps. The first edition is to consist, I hear, of 50,000 copies.

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One of the London correspondents gives the following description of Dr. Geffcken: "A small man with quick excitable gestures. He wears a dark beard and rough moustache, the bristly appearance of which, combined with the eager look in his eyes, gives the impression of great energy, which it is easy to see might easily degenerate into restlessness." The same authority states that the whole of the diary, from which Dr. Geffcken took the portions published in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, and of which several copies are said to be in existence, is to be published before long in France and in England.

* * * * *

Mr. Rennell Rodd, the ostensible author of the forthcoming Life of the Emperor Frederick, plays—like the present Lord Lytton—the double part of poet and diplomatist, and is not unlikely to attain Lord Lytton's success in both lines. Mr. Rodd was very popular at Oxford, and when he recited his "Newdegate" at Commemoration in 1880 the *Daily Telegraph* gushed to overflowing about the poetical promise equalled only by the personal charms of the youthful poet. At Berlin, where Mr. Rodd has for some time been an *attaché*, he won similar popularity in a fresh field, and this last volume of poems was dedicated to his "chief," Sir Edward Malet.

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At Athens, to which city Mr. Rodd has now been transferred, he should be even more at home, for he is thoroughly possessed with "the secret of Hellenism." Here is an amusing passage from the "*envoi*," in which Mr. Oscar Wilde let the world into that secret and introduced its possessor to the Philistines:—

> Amongst the many young men in England who are seeking along with me to continue and to perfect the English Renaissance—*jeunes guerriers du drapeau romantique*, as Gautier would have called us—there is none whose love of art is more flawless and fervent, whose artistic sense of beauty is more subtle and more delicate—none, indeed, who is dearer to myself—than the young poet whose verses I have brought with me to America.

The best proof of Mr. Rodd's genuine ability is that he has long ago lived down this eulogy.

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Mr. Gilbert Venables, Q.C., who died a week ago, is the last of the Saturday Reviewers—the last, that is to say, of the old school of writers who made that journal at once feared by its opponents for its asperity and respected for its ability. He was an old hand on the *Saturday Review* when Mr. John Morley was serving his apprenticeship to journalism upon it, and he was still writing for it almost down to the day of his death. All the obituary notices have referred, I see, to the fact that it was Mr. Venables who broke Thackeray's nose at school, but none of them has referred to the only feat of which he was proud—namely, that he was able to write the Summaries of the Year in the *Saturday Review* entirely from memory.

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Apropos of the *Saturday Review*, I see in an American paper that Mr. Walter Pollock "is about to visit the States on a protracted lecturing tour." If this be so, Mr. Pollock's departure would coincide with the return to England, after a well-earned holiday, of Mr. Frederick Greenwood. Can it be that Mr. Greenwood will be invited to edit the *Saturday Review?* Mr. Greenwood has sometimes been in the wrong place, but as editor of the *Saturday Review*, he would certainly be in the right one.

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Mr. Bryce has been ordered abroad, I am sorry to see, in order to recruit himself from the results of "prolonged literary labour." The book which has thus laid him low is an important work on the American Constitution. Mr. Bryce has devoted his leisure for the last two years to the writing of it.

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The latest victim of the coincidence-hunters is Mr. Balfour. His paper on Positivism, read at the Church Congress, is said to be largely borrowed—both in argument and in language—from an essay, entitled "The Human Ideal," by the late Mr. Edmund Gurney. The discoverer of the coincidence thinks it lucky for Mr. Balfour that plagiarism does not come under the provisions of the Crimes Act. But Mr. Balfour and Mr. Gurney were old college friends; and the coincidences alleged do not seem to me to amount to any closer resemblance than would naturally spring from a common point of view and community of intercourse.

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Mr. Brander Matthews will shortly publish, with Messrs. Longman and Co., a volume entitled "Pen and Ink: Papers on Subjects of more or less Importance." It will include articles on "Plagiarism" and on "The Preface," studies of Austin Dobson and Frederick Locker, and other essays in criticism.

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M. Alexandre Dumas has written a preface to Baron de Vaux's new volume on Sport, which is about to be published at Paris. M. Dumas says: "Everything relating to bodily exercise, to the development of vigour, agility, elegance, and beauty of a human being, everything compelling him to battle against something, and giving him the means of remaining harmonious and dignified, has always delighted me, and delights me still." It will be news to a good many of the sporting fraternity, I imagine, to hear that they are promoters of "harmony and dignity."

X. Y. Z.

## At Home and Abroad.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Austria passed through Pesth yesterday, on their return to Vienna. Their search for bears was quite unsuccessful, the great heat prevailing in Transylvania having driven the animals to the tops of the mountains.

It is stated that the German Government is firmly resolved to secure Germany's prestige in East Africa in every respect, but will not definitely decide what course to take until the official reports, which are expected every day, have been received.

The revived rumour that Germany has "acquired" Delagoa Bay is false. Portugal will not cede it on any terms. Should a German company purchase the bay, it will have to place itself under the Protectorate of Portugal.

News up to the end of June last states that Emin Pasha is utterly cut off from communication with the outer world, especially from Uganda, owing to the hostility of Kabrega, chief of Unyaro, who has caused the Tripolitan merchant Mohammed Biri, and probably also Captain Casati, to be murdered.

Mr. Matthew Anderson, for many years Crown Solicitor of Dublin, died yesterday, at his residence in that city, at an advanced age. He had charge of all the important State prosecutions for the past thirty years.

Alice Merrick, the wife of a clerk, living in Hulme, Manchester, has just been delivered of triplets. All the children are living. The Queen's bounty has been applied for and remitted to the mother.

At a meeting of the Winsford Local Board, Cheshire, yesterday, a letter from the Salt Syndicate was read, offering a free supply of brine to the public baths on condition that the Board refused its consent to persons other than the Syndicate to lay brine pipes through the streets.

Mr. Gladstone, writing to a Coventry correspondent, names Lord Coleridge, Lord Herschell, Sir Charles Russell, Chief Baron Palles, and Justice Dowse as positively contradicting Lord Selborne's statement that no new offences were created by the Crimes Act.

The manuscripts left by Dr. Gustav Nachtigal, the African traveller, will shortly be published, forming the third volume of his work "Sahara and the Soudan." This volume will contain the description of Dr. Nachtigal's journey through Wadai and Darfour, the cradle of the Mahdi's movement.

Lord Lytton will not be present to-morrow at the unveiling of the Shakspeare statue on the Boulevard Haussmann, Paris. The *Temps*, referring to this subject, says that in addition to the fact that Lord Lytton is slightly indisposed, it is not customary according to English etiquette for British Ambassadors to attend such ceremonies on Sundays.

In consequence of the Goldsmiths' Company having purchased the Royal Naval School, at New-cross, for the purpose of establishing an Industrial and Recreative Institute for South London, the governors of the school have taken Fairy Hall, West Chiselhurst Park, for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Royal Naval School.

At a political dinner given by M. Floquet, on Thursday, at which the leading members of the Radical party were present, he insisted on the necessity for the revision of the Constitution, and intimated that he intends to propose it on the reassembling of the Chambers. He added, that if his proposal is rejected, or if it is voted only by a coalition majority, he will resign.

At Cardiff police-court yesterday, a further batch of summonses against proprietors or managers of clubs believed to be of a spurious character were heard. Henry Bridge, of Roath, whose house the inspector of police searched under a warrant, and where a number of men were found drinking, was fined £50 and costs.

Representative meetings were held at Birmingham yesterday to consider the arrangements for the forthcoming meetings of the National Liberal Federation in that town and the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, giving important reasons why he should not make a public journey from Wolverhampton to Birmingham, as had been suggested.

John Chandler, a pensioner, of Salford, is in custody for the attempted murder of his wife. Outside their house yesterday he was heard to say, "Kiss me, love." On entering he furiously attacked her with a poker, and fractured her skull. He then fled, but afterwards surrendered to the police, saying he had murdered her.

In acknowledging the resolution condemning the coercive policy of the Government passed by the Congregationalists at Nottingham on Thursday, Mr. Gladstone says he rejoices to find that the old spirit still prevails in a body which has so long been distinguished by its attachment to the cause of freedom.

John Davies, provision dealer of New North-road, was summoned for exposing margarine for sale without a label descriptive of it. Defendant said that his shop was managed by a woman, who was to blame if it was true that she had not labelled the margarine. It was stated that Davies had been cautioned, and had taken no notice. He was fined £3 and costs.

The Bishop of Marlborough was presented yesterday with a massive silver salver and silver candlestick, subscribed for by the clergy and laity of the diocese of Exeter, as a token of their regard and esteem on his resigning the Archdeaconry of Totnes. The presentation was made, at the Palace, by the Bishop of Exeter.

The Tammany Hall Democrats at New York, under strong pressure from Washington, are trying to conciliate the city Democratic factions, so as not to imperil Mr. Cleveland's success. The Tammany Hall candidate for the Mayoralty, Mr. Grant, offers to withdraw if Mr. Hewett will imitate his example, a common candidate being named. Mr. Hewett refuses to do this, expecting that the Independent vote will secure his election.

Superintendent Embery yesterday arrested two men at Tunbridge Wells for the murder of Bensley G. Laurence, who was mysteriously shot outside the Baltic Sawmills, Tunbridge Wells, on July 20 last. It was not till yesterday afternoon that the superintendent received information which led him to arrest the two men. The police have also found the revolver with which the deed was done.

The West of Scotland Technical College authorities and the district council, acting in conjunction with the Plumbers' Company, have started technical classes for plumbers. The introductory lecture was delivered on Thursday night, in the large hall of the Christian Institute, Glasgow. There was a very large attendance—upwards of 800 plumbers, masters, operatives, and apprentices, from all parts of the district being present.

CADBURY'S ABSOLUTELY PURE COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa.

## THE EMPEROR'S INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE, AND A BANQUET AT THE QUIRINAL.

The Emperor William, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, drove in a Court carriage shortly before noon yesterday to the Prussian Legation, where Cardinals Rampolla and Hohenlohe and Monsignors Mocenni and Agliardi had previously arrived. After they had been presented to his Majesty the distinguished visitors were entertained at lunch by Dr. von Schlözer. Cardinal Rampolla proposed the health of the Emperor, who responded by proposing that of the Pope, drinking from a glass which formerly belonged to Charles V. After luncheon the Emperor entered the carriage specially brought from Berlin and drove to the Vatican, the route as far as the gates being lined by troops. The inhabitants of the Borgo cheered his Majesty enthusiastically as the procession passed. It was feared that the Extreme Party would take the opportunity to make a hostile demonstration against the Vatican, but no incident whatever occurred, the inhabitants beyond the Tiber being merely desirous of displaying their patriotic sentiments.

The Emperor entered the Vatican at two o'clock, and was received by Prince Ruspoli di Cerveteri, Maestro dello Sacro Ospizio, who conducted his Majesty to the Pope's apartments. The Pope received the Emperor surrounded by his whole Court. His Majesty advanced and bent the knee to his Holiness as a mark of veneration, whereupon the Pope invited the Emperor to seat himself beside him. The various suites having been presented, his Holiness rose and led the way to the Sala Gialla, where he had a private interview with the Emperor, lasting twenty-five minutes. No other person was present, but when the Emperor reappeared his face bore traces of deep emotion.

A procession was then formed to visit the museums and galleries of the Vatican. First came four soldiers of the Swiss Guard with halberds, followed by a number of the Noble Guard, the Emperor walking next beside Cardinal Rampolla, immediately behind them being Prince Henry and Cardinal Sinistri. Next in order followed a detachment of the Palatine Guard and the high dignitaries of the Pontifical Court, who mixed with the Emperor's suite. Having examined the galleries and museums and the library, his Majesty descended to St. Peter's and inspected the sacred edifice. At four o'clock the Emperor left the Vatican and drove direct to the Quirinal.

The proceedings of the day (says the *Times* correspondent) have had but slight significance in connection with European politics. The most important facts, after that of the twenty-five minutes' conversation in private between the Pope and the Emperor, have been an interview of two hours and a half between Signor Crispi and Count Herbert Bismarck, and the visit of Signor Crispi to the Emperor at his Majesty's request.

### SPEECHES AT THE ROYAL BANQUET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Oct. 12, 11.30 P.M.—Shortly after his return from the Vatican, the Emperor William sent a message to Signor Crispi requesting him to come to the Quirinal. The Minister complied forthwith, and had at the Palace an interview with his Majesty which is stated to have been of great importance. At its conclusion the Emperor with his own hand presented to Signor Crispi the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle, saying, "No one has deserved it more than you."

The State banquet at the Quirinal took place at half-past seven. Covers were laid for 160 guests. The Emperor was seated between the King and Queen, her Majesty having on her right Prince Henry of Prussia. King Humbert proposed the health of the Emperor in the following terms:—

With deep gladness and fervent gratitude I here salute in the Royal residence, in the capital of Italy, the Emperor, King William II. The presence in Rome of the head of a great nation and glorious dynasty with which I am connected by an ancient and steadfast friendship is a fresh pledge that the alliance between us will conduce to the peace of Europe and the welfare of our peoples. I drink to the health of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, my august guest. His virtues give me confidence that it will please God to vouchsafe to him a long and glorious reign. I drink to the health of her Majesty the Empress-Queen; I drink to the health of the German army, that bulwark of Germany's glory.

The Emperor, speaking in the German language, replied:—

From the bottom of my heart I thank your Majesty for the warm words which you have addressed to me. Your allusion to the alliance which we have inherited from our fathers finds in me a strong echo. Our respective countries, guided by our great Sovereigns, have won their unity by the sword. The analogy in our histories implies a perpetual agreement between our peoples for the maintenance of that unity which is the surest guarantee of peace. Our relations have found their most appropriate expression in the magnificent reception which your Majesty's capital has accorded to me. I raise my glass and drink to the health of your Majesty, to the health of her Majesty the Queen, and the health of your valiant army.

This morning Signor Crispi sent the following telegram to Prince Bismarck:—"In the midst of the enthusiasm with which your august Sovereign, the friend of our King and the head of a nation allied to our country, is received and surrounded in the capital of Italy, my deeply moved thoughts address themselves to your Highness. I would that the echo of the plaudits which resound in Rome might reach you to tell you how much the Italian people love Germany and appreciate the friendship of that nation which, aided by the counsels of your Highness, has become so great and glorious. May our union ever be thus cordial and intimate, for the glory of the two dynasties, the welfare of the two peoples, and the peace of Europe."

The reply received from Prince Bismarck ran:—"I thank you with all my heart for having thought of me at a time when your Excellency is present at the meeting between our two Sovereigns; the solemn expression of the cordial friendship of the two nations. The consciousness of having laboured to consolidate that mutual friendship between our Sovereigns and our countries constitute a connecting link very dear to my heart, between the brilliant festivities at Rome and this lonely dwelling which your Excellency did me the courtesy to visit two months since."

## THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

A Gnatong telegram, dated the 9th, reports that the Chinese Amban left Lhassa on the 8th. He was expected at Gnatong on the 25th. The Chinese official who met the expedition at Chumbi returned thence to Lhassa, and has arrived at Gnatong, doing the double journey in ten days, including one day at Lhassa. Out of the 11,000 Tibetans engaged, only 3,400 have been rallied up to date. 3,000 are at Phari and 400 at Galling.

## THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—An ultimatum has been sent to the Hassanzais to pay a fine of 7,500 rupees and surrender Hashim Khan before the 15th. The villages of those people who were concerned in the attack on Major Battye have been burned. Hashim's tower at Seri has been blown up. On the 9th two of the chief Akazai villages were also burned. The four columns are concentrated and ready for a forward movement. The force crossed the Indus on the 10th, and reconnoitred Palosi. The enemy attacked when the force was returning, and sharp fighting followed. The loss of the enemy was severe. Ours was two sepoys wounded.

A Reuter's telegram from Simla to-day, however, says:—The first, second, and third columns of General McQueen's expedition maintain their positions. A detachment from the second column will make a reconnaissance to-day, and endeavour to join the fourth column. The latter proposes to cross the Indus to-day at Kunhar, which it occupied on the 11th inst. The crossing is better at that point. The 2nd Sikhs from Derbund have been ordered to reinforce the fourth column.

## LOSS OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S CIPHER.

The *Politische Nachrichten* states that the cipher code placed at the late Emperor Frederick's disposal for correspondence with the chief functionaries of the Empire is missing. This code was in the late Emperor's room at the time of his death, but no trace of it can now be found. The journal adds that there is little doubt that it has been stolen.

## STOPPAGE OF ENGLISH TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—"I hear from a trustworthy correspondent that, at three o'clock on Monday morning, an unfortunate Englishman and his wife, neither of whom spoke a word of German, were made to get out of their beds in the Orient express and to descend at Avricourt, because they had no passports. They were going to Stuttgardt, and their baggage did go on there. The German authorities were very firm to their duty, and very civil at first, but when the man said he would not get out, and kept the train waiting for a quarter of an hour, he and his wife were told they must come out at once *en chemise*, and dress in the restaurant. As these passengers were merely passing through Alsace, it seems obvious that the rule which exempts passengers to Munich from passports might be extended to travellers to Wurtemburg. In any case the *consigne* seems to be most unintelligibly carried out.

## THE SIEGE OF SUAKIN.

A telegram from Suakin says:—Deserters from the rebels estimate their loss on the day of the reconnaissance by our troops at between thirty and forty killed and 150 wounded, and this loss, it seems, has greatly disheartened them. On Thursday night several shells were fired into the town by the enemy, one entering the store of the 3rd battalion, but doing little damage. The Arabs also attempted to dig a trench between the Water Fort and the town gate, called the Hama gate, but were forced to retire owing to the heavy fire from the forts, which was greatly assisted by the electric light.

## BARON VON STEIN'S MEMOIRS.

A publication of considerable importance has, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, just appeared—namely, the diary of Freiherr von Stein, the famous Reformer of the Prussian Administration, after the disasters of 1806 and 1807. It was written during the Congress of Vienna, and comprises the period from September, 1814, till May, 1815, of which it gives a connected narrative, interspersed with many shrewd judgments on persons and things. These Stein was in the best position to form, no statesman being better acquainted than he with the secret threads of the long negotiations of that time. Previous publications about the Vienna Congress have described its action and resolutions, but not their reasons. Stein's Diary is the first that has given minute information on the most important questions, such as the partition of Poland, the restoration of Saxony, the enlargement of Prussia, and the desertion of the King of Prussia to the side of Russia. This last Stein repeatedly blames as weak and unwise.

Mrs. Henderson, the Queen's housekeeper, died this morning at Windsor Castle.

Notices for an advance in wages of 10 per cent. were posted up by the miners at all the North Wales collieries this morning.

Miss Grace Hawthorne has arranged with Mr. Henry Pettitt for the production of "Hands Across the Sea" at the Royal Princess's Theatre the first week in November.

The new and original comedy-drama entitled "Black Mail," by Mr. G. H. Roqué, will be produced at a matinée at the Criterion Theatre on Wednesday, October 17, under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Leslie.

We are asked to state that the office of the United School Board Election Committee for the Marylebone division is at 158, Marylebone-road, N.W., where all communications should be addressed to the secretaries.

A telegram from Scutari d'Albania to the *Correspondance de l'Est* says that the gendarmerie have struck work, having received no pay for months from the Turkish Government. The gendarmerie in Albania is composed largely of Bosnians and Herzegovinians.

Mr. John Morley has replied to an attempt made by Mr. Balfour to show that in his recent speech at Ipswich Mr. Morley had failed to prove that Mr. Chamberlain was wrong in contending that every man who had suffered imprisonment under the Crimes Act was guilty of the offence with which he was charged.

The Bishop of London has instituted the Rev. J. M. Andrews to the new vicarage of St. Michael, Highgate; Rev. A. W. Rowe, to the new vicarage of New Brentford; Rev. H. P. Stokes, to the vicarage of Isleworth; and has likewise licensed the Rev. W. C. Gib to be minister of St. Philip's, Buckingham Palace road.

Lord Aberdare has consented to unveil the statue of the late Sir Hugh Owen, which was offered to the Corporation of Carnarvon conditionally upon their providing a pedestal and site, the cost of the statue being defrayed by a number of London subscribers. These conditions have been complied with and the statue is in course of erection in Castle-square. The unveiling ceremony is fixed for Monday week.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

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PALL MALL GAZETTE OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

**FOURTH EDITION.**

# SIR M. MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

## AN ACTION FOR LIBEL BY PROF. BERGMANN.

We are informed that Professor von Bergmann, who is charged in Sir Morell Mackenzie's forthcoming book with having given the late Emperor his "death-blow" (see extracts from the book on page 11) has already made preparations to bring an action for libel in this country against his accuser. If this be true, Professor Gerhardt, who is charged in the same work with having brought an accusation against the English physician which he knew to be false, will probably follow suit Meanwhile Sir Morell Mackenzie has been solemnly anathematized by the Congress of Naturalists which met the other day at Cologne, and it is whispered that an attempt was made at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association at Glasgow to bring his conduct in the case of the Emperor before that body.

## WHAT THE PUBLISHERS SAY.

One of our representatives called upon Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co., the publishers of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book, this morning. It was very obvious that there was a commotion in the House of St. Dunstan. "Mr. Marston," says our representative, "was much perturbed, and expressed his intense annoyance and surprise at the appearance of the 'copious extracts' in some of the morning papers, and in the Paris edition of the *New York Herald*. Mr. Marston laid a sarcastic stress upon 'copious' and 'extracts.' 'Why, one paper,' he said, 'coolly remarks that after reading its extracts one need not trouble any further about the book.' But it was not about a question of extract, but of premature publication, that I had come to see the publisher. 'I will tell you what I can with pleasure,' continued Mr. Marston. 'We have taken extraordinary precautions to keep the contents of the book a secret until the proper time. At the printers' the sheets were locked up, and the American copies I posted with my own hands to the *New York Sun*.' 'Then how do you account for the *Herald's* possession of the advance sheets?' 'I have had no time to form a theory. When we were negotiating the American rights the early sheets were offered to the London representative of the *Herald*. This gentleman was out of town, and as I received no answer to my communication for a fortnight I offered it to the *Sun*. I believe the *Herald* people were annoyed, for they said they would get it somehow.' 'Do you contemplate legal proceedings?' 'Possibly, but I cannot say more just now.'"

In regard to the matter of copious extracts, we may point out that the *Standard* reproduces five and a half solid columns of the book without any pretence to criticism. When Monday comes we shall be curious to see how much of the book is left. Not much, we fancy. If this is so, was Barabbas really a publisher? As showing the value attached by the publishers (who must have sunk a large capital in acquiring the property of so valuable a volume) to the right of publishing *copious verbatim* extracts, we may mention that the said right was offered to ourselves for the sum of £1,000. Owing to certain conditions attached to the offer, we were unable to accept it, but it will be seen that the *Standard* has "conveyed," as the phrase is, the £1,000 worth of extracts into its columns this morning.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## WHAT PASSED BETWEEN POPE AND EMPEROR?

ROME, Oct. 13.—Yesterday's events in this city [described on page 7] have produced a deep impression upon the public mind. The visit of the Emperor William to the Pope is regarded as demonstrating that the latter's residence is Rome as the head of the Church is in no way incompatible with the presence there of the King of Italy. The Pope during his interview with the Emperor William is stated to have repeated several times that the temporal Power was necessary to him, adding that all Sovereigns should unite in order to assure its possession to him. The Emperor in reply is represented to have said that it would be more advantageous were his Holiness to unite with those who represent in Europe the principles of order and social conservation, as thereby the peace of the world would be better assured.

To-day's newspapers, commenting upon King Humbert's toast at the State banquet yesterday evening, lay special stress upon the entirely pacific character of the alliance between Italy and Germany, and declare that this could not have been better expressed than by his Majesty.

The weather this morning is splendid, and the whole city has been astir from a very early hour, vast numbers of people making their way to Centocelle, where the grand review is to be held.

## BRITISH PARTICIPATION IN GREEK FESTIVITIES.

ATHENS, Oct. 13.—M. Dragumis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been officially apprised that the Duke of Edinburgh and six British war vessels will arrive at the Piræus on the 25th inst. to take part in the festivities on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the King's accession to the throne. The Duchess of Edinburgh is also coming.

The seat about to become vacant through the resignation of Sir John Simon, M.P. for Dewsbury, will probably be contested by the Conservatives, who will bring out a Liberal Unionist.

## SCOTLAND-YARD.—ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

We understand that Superintendent Dunlap, one of the oldest superintendents in the Metropolitan Police force, has tendered his resignation. Superintendent Dunlap has long had charge of the A Division. He has been a superintendent for twenty-two years, and has seen altogether some thirty-six years of service. His resignation will leave the Metropolitan force still further denuded of its experienced officers.

## THE HOME SECRETARY AND SIR CHARLES WARREN.

I believe (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) that a Metropolitan member will after the meeting of the House give notice of address for the dismissal of Sir Charles Warren. The hostility to the First Commissioner of Police is undoubtedly increasing, and exists among a large number of people who have no sympathy with the attacks made on him in connection with the Trafalgar-square riots. With Sir Charles Warren the position of the Home Secretary is indissolubly connected, and if one goes the other must follow.

## AN INCIDENT OF THE WELSH TITHE WAR.

The Welsh newspapers report an amusing scene in connection with the tithe distraints at Llandilo, Merionethshire. On the arrival of the police the district was aroused by the beating of cans and the hoisting of flags. The railway station was quickly besieged by a great crowd, who detained the police in the station until the distraints had been made and a settlement effected. The incident caused great fun in the district.

## A SEPARATE BAPTIST ORGANIZATION.

The *Baptist* learns on pretty good authority that Mr. Spurgeon has in mind some arrangement under which his down grade protest will probably develop into a distinct and separate organization. This would embrace in its membership not only a numerous section of the ministers trained in his own college, but at least a strong contingent from the Surrey and Middlesex Baptist Association, in which body it is known Mr. Spurgeon has many sympathisers.

## AN EAST-END VICAR ON THE RESULTS OF DRINK.

The Rev. William Adamson, the vicar of Old Ford, in a letter to the *Times* regarding the Bishop of Bedford's proposal to remedy the evils of middle-life prostitution in the East-end, says:—"I agree with the Bishop of Bedford that sheer necessity has to do with middle-life prostitution. But I regret to differ from him as to the share which that cause has. We can only speak from personal knowledge; and I have found one thing far more conducive to the production of this evil than any other—namely, strong drink. In the vast majority of such cases drink has been the originating and continues the stimulating cause. The appalling facilities for drinking in East London explain much. . . . The drink traffic of East London will have to be grappled with. Legislative restrictions of a drastic character will have to be introduced to lessen the temptations and to reduce the facilities for drinking.

"The whole public-house system demands reform, not merely in regard to the hours, but also as to harbouring or encouraging prostitution in and from them. The police should be freed from the supervision of the public-house system, and a separate force of detectives in plain clothes constituted to supervise and to prosecute, both for drink offences and acts of prostitution. This is important. Steps must also be taken to punish the men as well as the women. The male sex have far too much licence allowed them by the law. At present the law is unfair and oppressive to one sex. Let the balance be adjusted, and considerable improvement will appear in the morals of the masses."

## THE NEW WIMBLEDON.—INSPECTION OF THE STAINES SITE.

Yesterday the site which has been proposed for the future meetings of the National Rifle Association, at Staines, was inspected by a party of well-known experts in rifle shooting, and was highly approved. It had been previously inspected by Lord Wantage and other members of the council of the National Rifle Association. There are about 600 acres, with a clear space for shooting of about 2,700 yards on a dry gravelly soil, and there is some reasons for believing that, if the necessary funds can be raised, the site will be selected. No decision in the matter can be come to till the meeting of the council of the National Rifle Association next month. After the visit of inspection a large and influential meeting was held at the Town Hall, Staines, under the presidency of Mr. Pym, a member of the Corporation of London, who spoke warmly in favour of the Staines site, as did also various other speakers.

## THE EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

A centre of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been established at Chelsea, and last night a very large audience assembled at the Chelsea town hall to hear the inaugural lecture of the present session. The lecturer was Mr. W. Lant Carpenter, B.A., B.Sc., who has undertaken to deliver a course of ten lectures on "Electricity in the Service of Man." Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P., presided, and, in introducing the lecturer, gave a brief account of the establishment of the movement. A great deal had already, he said, been done, not only in London, but all over the country, by the opening of these lectures. During 1887 no less than sixty-five courses of lectures had been delivered in London, and 5,662 students had attended them. Another interesting branch would soon come into operation. It was what was known as a Home Reading Union. Under this scheme, if a number of persons in a district desired to study some particular subject at home, they would be able to obtain all particulars as to the best books to read, &c., from the district secretary, and would also have other advantages. Strange as it might appear, the University Extension movement had been very successful among the pitmen of the North of England, many of whom made considerable sacrifices to attend the lectures. Mr. Carpenter then delivered his lecture, which dealt with electrical energy and its uses.

## THE LAST OF THE OLD BURG THEATRE.

The last performance in the Old Burg Theatre at Vienna which took place last evening, was a brilliant success. It was attended by the Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince and Princess, and several other members of the Imperial family, the Prince of Wales, the King of Saxony, the King of Servia, and the Crown Prince Alexander. The house was crowded. After the performance all the actors and actresses were grouped on the stage, while Herr Sonnenthal recited the epilogue by Alfred Berger, and the curtain went down amid deafening applause.

## GERMANS AND BRITONS AT ZANZIBAR.

The British East African Company's advance party left Zanzibar on Thursday for Mombasa, all well. Mr. Mackenzie will follow on Sunday in the Sultan's steamer, accompanied by General Matthews, whose services the Sultan has lent to the company for six months, and whose local experience and influence make his co-operation invaluable. It is rumoured that the British Consul-General will proceed to Mombasa on Monday in the flagship for three days. It has been noted as a proof of the complete *entente cordiale* between Germany and England in this trying situation that the German Admiral sent the band from his flagship to serenade the British Consul-General at the British Residency yesterday morning. This incident is unprecedented. The wildest rumours are current in Zanzibar regarding the hostile intentions of Germany. These reports emanate principally from the German firms and the employés of the German East African Company, and their effect on public feeling is most unsatisfactory.

## A ROWDY ANTI-BOULANGIST MEETING.

An anti-Boulangist meeting took place last evening, in the Salle Elliott, in the Avenue Labourdonnais. About a thousand people were present, and it soon became clear that the organizers of the meeting would not have it all their own way. A considerable body of the partisans of General Boulanger was in the hall, and as soon as the deputy, M. Hubbard, essayed to speak, a tumult began, which continued with scarcely any intermission for two hours. Not a single one of the would-be speakers was allowed to make his voice heard. The uproar made by the opposing parties culminated at last in a veritable battle, in which several people were hurt. At length, all the lamps having been broken, the hall was cleared amid a scene of extraordinary turbulence.

## EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES BY A RAILWAY GUARD.

Shem Marsden, an assistant passenger guard in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company, was brought before Mr. Raffles yesterday at the Liverpool police-court, charged with having stolen a silver lever watch, valued at £2 10s., during its transit in March last, from Coventry to Prescot; with having on various dates, between July and the present time, stolen clothing, jewellery, and wearing apparel, and other articles, during their transit from various railway stations throughout the country to Lime-street station, Liverpool. Most of the articles had been extracted from passengers' luggage. The prisoner at first denied having tampered with any luggage, but he now pleaded guilty. A portion of the property was found in his house and on his person, and he had pledged a number of the articles. He was remanded for seven days, for the purpose of making further inquiry.

## WORKING MEN AND THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., presided last night at a mass meeting of working men held under the auspices of the Congregational Union, in the Tabernacle, Nottingham. Mr. Broadhurst said he would be within the bounds of truth were he to declare that the proportion of the working classes devoutly attached to the cause of religion was as large or near the proportion of any other class of the community; and where they were attached they were attached from pure motives of worship and devotion. That was not so, he feared, with all other classes. He was, therefore, certain that those men could be drawn into the church if only they had preachers who could show practical sympathy with them. The preachers would be more successful if they knew more of the every-day life and the everyday difficulty of struggling workmen and workwomen. He would suggest that two things should be added to the curriculum of preachers—deep sea fishing and coal mining; and he ventured to say that after twelve months of such studies they would hear something more from the pulpit than theology. The Rev. Charles Leach and the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers also spoke.

## REMARKABLE ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON.

The White Star steamer *Britannic*, which left Liverpool on Wednesday and arrived at Queenstown *en route* to New York, reports that at 9.30 on Wednesday night, when off South Arklow, a most singular phenomenon was observed in the heavens by the captain, officers, and passengers who were on deck at the time. The sky to the westward, which was perfectly dark, no stars being visible, became suddenly illuminated with a brilliant light of a pale yellowish hue, which lasted for fully fifteen minutes, gradually changing into a fiery red colour, which appeared to be the reflection of a large ship in flames. The captain and officers, who had never witnessed such a strange sight before, and not knowing but that they were in the vicinity of a burning vessel, altered the course of the *Britannic* somewhat, so as to bring her more in the direction of the place from which the glare seemed to arise. In a few minutes the fiery red colour became divided into two sections, which appeared disturbed by flutterings, and gradually diminished into a small clear white light, resembling that of a steamer's masthead light, which faded into darkness, and the entire illumination disappeared.

## COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

Messrs. Baring Bros. and Co. will receive subscriptions for £3,933,580 sterling, in Four and a Half per Cent. Bonds of the Argentine Government, in sums of £20, £100, and £200. The bonds will bear interest from September 1, 1888, payable half-yearly, on March 1 and September 1 in each year, and are redeemable at par in thirty-three years by means of an accumulative sinking fund applied by half-yearly drawings. The first repayment will be effected on March 1, 1889. The price of issue is 87 per cent.

Applications are invited for 150,000 shares of £1 each in the Excelsior Copper Company (Limited), being a portion of a total share capital of £450,000. The company is formed to acquire and work copper mining property now called the Excelsior Mines, near West Broughton, County Megantie, Province of Quebec, Canada. The price to be paid for the property is £400,000, the vendor agreeing to take the whole amount in shares if required.

The Mysore Gold Mining Company (Limited) have declared a dividend, payable October 31, of 2s. per share on the fully-paid shares, and of 1s. per share on the shares on which 10s. per share (exclusive of the premium) shall have been paid. This dividend is out of the profits for the half-year ending June 30.

The coupons due November 1 on the debentures of the City of Melbourne Loan of 1885 (issued in 1886), for £150,000, will be paid by the National Bank of Australasia, Leadenhall-street.

The directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company have resolved to declare an interim dividend for the quarter ending September 30, 1888, of 7s. 6d. per cent. on the Ordinary stock and 15s. per cent. on the Preferred stock, less income tax, payable on November 1, to the stockholders registered on the books of the company on October 9, 1888.

The directors of the Direct United States Cable Company have resolved upon the payment of an interim dividend of 2s. per share, free of income tax, being at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum for the quarter ending September 30, 1888.

## THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET

*One o'clock.*

### HOME RAILWAYS WEAK.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY.—AMERICANS LOWER.

The requirements in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement having been provided for there is much less demand for money in the open market this morning, and the quotation has fallen to 3½ to 3¾ per cent. The discount rate is also weak, and though quoted nominally 3½ to 3⅝ per cent., as a matter of fact little is done above the lower figure, holders refusing to part with their paper on higher terms. The fall in the discount rate in the open market has already had its effect in checking the receipts of gold at the Bank of England, and it is generally understood that some large arrivals the last day or two have been taken for export. It is not anticipated, therefore, that the present ease can last long.

In Stock Exchange markets only a quiet business is passing, and the variations as a rule are slight. The tone is rather unfavourable, operators not caring to enter into transactions freely in the present condition of the money market. Consols are firm, Old Three per Cents. showing an improvement of ⅛. In the Home Railway market the principal feature is a rather severe fall in Midland stock. The whole market is weak, but the changes in no other instance are more than fractional. Foreign Government bonds are fairly steady, though here, too, a slight reaction is shown in some cases, notably in Peruvian issues, which have rather been offered to secure profits after the recent sharp advance. American Railroads are dull and featureless. The Louisville earnings for the first week in October show a decrease of 13,049 dols.; but the Mexican Central earnings for the same period show an increase of 1,414 dols. Grand Trunk of Canada stock are the turn harder, and Mexican Railway issues show a recovery from the worst points. Kimberley Central Diamond shares are again higher.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: North British Preferred ¼, and the Deferred ⅛. *Receded*: Midland 1⅛, Caledonian and Brighton Deferred ⅞, North Western, Metropolitan Land, and South Eastern Deferred ½, Hull and Barnsley ½, Great Western ⅜, Great Eastern and Chatham Ordinary ¼, and North Eastern ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Egyptian State Domain, French Three and Four and a Half per Cents, and Turkish 1871 and Defence ¼. *Declined*: Peruvian Five and Six per Cents. and Greek 1881 ¼, Spanish Four per Cents. and Turkish Groups 2 and 4 ⅛ each.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Illinois Central ½, Wabash Preference ¼, Lake Shore and Louisville and Nashville ⅛. *Receded*: New York Central, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Denver Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Central Pacific, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Erie shares, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, Northern Pacific Preference, Ontario, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛ each.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Nitrate shares ⅜, Grand Trunk Second Preference and Guaranteed ¼, and the First Preference ⅛. *Lower*: Mexican Ordinary First and Second Preference ½, and Lombardo-Venetian shares 1-16.

Kimberley Central shares are up ¾, Suez Canal ½, and Rio Tinto 1-16; but Imperial Ottoman Bank shares are down 1-16.

The directors of the Pinos Altos Bullion Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend for the three months ending the 30th ult., at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, warrants for which will be sent out on the 25th inst.

The United Fire Reinsurance Company (Limited), of Manchester, has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, tax free, payable on the 15th inst. for the six months ending June 30.

The Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil, Limited, have received a telegram advising the September returns as follows:—"1,401 tons of ore produced 5,563 oitavas of gold (642 ounces)."

The monthly revenue statement of the South Eastern Railway shows that the gross receipts for the four weeks ended September 22, 1888, amounted to £207,655, against £203,835 for the four weeks ended September 24, 1887. The total expenditure was £84,536, against £84,953, and the net earnings £123,119, against £118,882.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The demand for Americans has increased, and prices are hardening. Brazils unchanged. Egyptians firm, and 600 sold. East Indian moderate request, at steady prices. Sales 10,000, including 1,000 for export or speculation. Futures firm, partial advance one point.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.** | | |
| Consols | 100¼ | ⅛ |
| New Consols (2¾) | 97⅛ | ⅛ |
| Reduced 3 p. c. | 99¼ | ¼ |
| Local Loan Stock | 102 | ¼ |
| New 2½ per. Cent | 94 | ⅛ |
| India 3½ per Cent | 104¼ | 5¼ |
| Do. 4½ p. c. Re | 71⅛ | ⅜ |
| Egyptian Guar | 99½ | 100½ |
| Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ | 111 | 12 |
| Do. 3 p. c. Scrip | 100 | 1 |
| Birmingham Crp. Stk. | 110⅛ | 11 |
| Liverpool | 110¼ | ¼ |
| **FOREIGN STOCKS** | | |
| Argentine 6 p. c. | 100 | 2 |
| Do. Hard Dols | 73⅛ | 4⅛ |
| Do. Treasury | 93 | 7 |
| Austrian Gold | 89 | 9 |
| Do. Silver | 57 | 9 |
| Brazilian 1875 | 102½ | 3½ |
| B. Ayres 6p. c. | 99 | 101 xd |
| Do. Cedulas I. | 63 | 4 |
| Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885 | 99 | 101 |
| Costa Rica A | 92½ | 3½ |
| Do. B | 91⅛ | 2⅜ |
| Egypt. State Dom. | 101¼ | ¼ |
| Do. Unified | 83⅜ | ⅛ |
| Do. Preference | 103 | ¼ |
| Do. Daira Sanieh | 73⅞ | 9⅛ |
| French 3 p.c. Rnts | 81 | ⅛ |
| Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts | 103¼ | 4¼ |
| Greek 5 p.c. 1881 | 82½ | 3 |
| Hung. Gold Rente | 82¼ | 3 |
| Italian | 95⅜ | ¼ |
| Mexican Converted | 39⅛ | ⅛ |
| Peruvian 5 p.c | 15¼ | 16 |
| Do. 6 p.c. | 13⅜ | ⅜ |
| Portuguese | 6¼ | ½ |
| Russian 1873 | 91⅛ | ⅜ |
| Spanish 4 p. c. | 72 9 | 16 11 16 |
| Turkish 1854 | 97 | 9 xd |
| Group 1 | 26 | 7 |
| Group 2 | 15⅛ | ⅜ |
| Group 4 | 15 1 | 16 3 16 |
| 4½ p. c. 1871 | 82 | ½ xd |
| 5 p. c. Defence | 94 | ½ xd |
| 5 p. c. Priority | 80 | 2 |
| Uruguay Unified | 73⅜ | 4 |
| Virginia Funded | 40 | 1 |
| U.S. 4½ p.c. | 103⅛ | 10⅛ |
| **BRITISH RAILWAYS** | | |
| Caledonian | 111⅛ | ⅜ |
| Great Eastern | 69¼ | ¾ |
| Great Northern | 115⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Ditto A | 100½ | 1⅛ |
| Great Western | 148¼ | 9¼ |
| Hulland Barnsley | 34¼ | ¼ |
| Lanc. and York | 117 | 18 |
| Brighton (Ordinary) | 143 | 5 |
| Do. A | 130⅛ | ⅜ |
| Chatham (Ordinary) | 23⅜ | ⅛ |
| Do. Preference | 102 | ⅛ |
| North Western | 167½ | 8½ |
| South Western | 138½ | 9⅛ |
| Manchester & Shef. | 70 | 2 |
| Do. A. | 36¼ | 7¼ |
| Met. Consolidated | 74¼ | ¼ |
| Do. Land Stock | 70 | 1 |
| Do. District | 34½ | 5 |
| Midland | 133½ | ½ |
| North British Pref. | 74½ | ¼ |
| Do. Def. | 53⅛ | ⅜ |
| North Eastern | 157¾ | 8 |
| North Stafford | 103 | 10 |
| South Eastern | 133 | 5 |
| Do. Deferred | 111¾ | ⅞ |
| **FOREIGN RAILWAYS** | | |
| Canada Pacific | 59 | ¼ |
| Can. Pacific Shars | 35¼ | 6¼ |
| Chic. Mil. and St. P | 63½ | ¾ |
| Denver & R. Grande | 17½ | 20¼ |
| Do. Pref. | 54¼ | 3¼ |
| Illinois Shares | 121 | 2 |
| Lake Shore | 103½ | ¼ |
| Ohio & Mississipp. | 24½ | 5 |
| Louis. and Nash | 62⅛ | ⅛ |
| Mex. Cen. Bonds | 63½ | 9 |
| Miss. Kan. & Texas | 12¼ | ¼ |
| N. Y. Cen. Shars | 110¼ | 11¼ xd |
| New York Ontario | 17 | ½ |
| Erie Shares | 32¼ | ¼ |
| Do. Sec. Mort. | 103¼ | ¼ |
| Norfolk & West. Pre | 56⅜ | ⅝ xd |
| N. Y. P. & O. 1st M | 42 | ¼ |
| North. Pacific Pref | 61½ | ½ |
| Pennsylvania Sh. | 50¼ | 7¼ |
| Phil. and Read. Sh | 27½ | ¾ |
| Union Pacific Shares | 63½ | ¾ |
| Wabash Preferred | 29¾ | ¼ |
| Do. Gen. Mort. | 45⅛ | 6½ |
| Grand Trunk Sh. | 10¼ | 11 |
| Do. First Pref. | 66⅛ | ⅜ |
| Do. Second Pre | 46 | ⅛ |
| Do. Third Pref. | 25½ | 6 |
| Do. Guaranteed | 69¼ | 70¼ |
| Mexican Ordinary | 45½ | ⅜ |
| Do First Pre | 118¼ | ¼ |
| Ob. do. 2nd Pref | 76¼ | ¼ |
| Lombardo-Venetian | 9 | ¼ |
| Varna 3 per cent | 6⅜ | 7⅛ |
| Nitrate Railway | 27½ | ½ |
| **BANKS.** | | |
| Alliance Bank | 133¾ | 14¼ |
| City Bank | 201½ | 1½ |
| Consolidated Bank | 7¼ | 8¼ |
| Imperial Ottoman | 112½ | ⅜ |
| London and County | 85⅛ | 6¼ |
| Union of London | 40 | 1 |
| London and West. | 67 | 8 |
| London Joint Stock | 39 | 40 |
| Nat. Prov. of Eng | 43 | 4 |
| Stand. Bnk. S. Afric | 50½ | 1½ |
| **MINES** | | |
| Indian Consolidated | ⅜ | 7 16 |
| Mysore shares | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| Ooregums | 1 11 | 10 13 16 |
| Cape Copper | 6 | ¼ |
| Namaqua | 3½ | ¼ |
| Mason and Barry | 11⅜ | ⅜ |
| Rio Tinto | 23¼ | ¼ |
| Montana £1 shares | 1⅞ | 2 |
| De Beers | 32⅛ | ⅝ |
| Kimberley Cent | 38 | ½ |
| **TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.** | | |
| Anglo-American | 48¼ | ¼ |
| Do. Pref. | 80½ | 1 |
| Brazilian Submarine | 13⅛ | ⅝ |
| Direct Unit. States | 10⅛ | ⅜ |
| Eastern | 12⅛ | ⅛ xd |
| Ditto Extension | 13 | ¼ xd |
| United Telephone | 13⅛ | ⅜ |
| Globe Teleg. Trust | 7 | ¼ |
| **TRAMWAYS ETC** | | |
| London Gen. Om. | 193 | 8 |
| London Street | 13½ | 14½ |
| London Tramway | 13½ | 14½ |
| North Metropolitan | 17½ | 18½ |
| **WATERWORKS.** | | |
| Chelsea Waterworks | 260 | 5 |
| East London | 197 | 201 |
| Grand Junction | 123 | 7 |
| Kent | 270 | 5 |
| Lambeth | 255 | 60 |
| New River, New | 340 | 50 |
| S'thwrk. & Vauxhal. | 166 | 71 |
| W. Middlesex | 265 | 70 |
| **GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.** | | |
| Gaslight & Coke A | 248 | 52 |
| Imp. Continental | 210 | 13 |
| South Metropolitan | 306 | 11 |
| Brush Elec. Li. (£4 pd.) | 3½ | ¼ |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | |
| Allsopp | 8⅛ | ⅜ |
| Guinness and Co. | 307½ | 12½ |
| Hotchkiss | 10¼ | 11 |
| Bryant and May | 13¼ | ⅛ |
| Spratt's Patent | 10⅛ | ⅛ |
| P. and O. Steam | 64 | 6 |
| Royal Mail Steam | 64 | 6 |
| Nat. Discount Co | 11½ | 12 |
| Hudson's Bay | 18¼ | 19 |
| Suez Canal | 87⅛ | 8 |
| E. & W. Ind. Docks | 23 | ⅝ |
| London and St. K. | 11 | 8 |

## THE COUNSEL WHO WILL APPEAR AT THE COMMISSION.

At the forthcoming proceedings in the Special (Parnell) Commission, before Sir James Hannen and Justices Day and Smith, which will be commenced on Monday, the 22nd inst., in Probate Court I., Royal Courts of Justice, the counsel who will be engaged in the case will be as follows :—The Attorney-General (Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P.), Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. W. Graham, of the English bar, and Mr. Atkinson, Q.C., and Mr. Ronan, of the Irish bar, will appear for the *Times;* while Mr. Parnell and the members of his party will be represented by Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Asquith, M.P., Mr. Lionel Hart, and Mr. Arthur Russell, of the English bar; and Mr. T. Healy, M.P., and Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., of the Irish bar.

Cardinal Moran has subscribed £50 to the Parnell Indemnity Fund, which has now reached nearly £8,000. The Cardinal says he adds his mite to enable the Irish parliamentary party to defend itself against the vile aspersions which the enemies of Ireland have sought to cast upon it.

## CANON WILBERFORCE.

We regret to learn that Canon Wilberforce has temporarily broken down from overwork, and has gone to Constantinople for a change.

## CANON TAYLOR AND THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes :—I believe that one of the officials of the Church Missionary Society is preparing a reply to Canon Taylor's vigorous and striking article on the missionary failure. The facts adduced by the Canon are disputed, and an effort will be made to show that the conversions from heathendom are more numerous and more hopeful than the critic of English missions allows. I understand, however, that the representatives of the Church Missionary and other societies are watching with great interest the result of the experiment being made by the Salvation Army in India. If they succeed in raising a great movement towards Christianity they will have solved the mission problem.

## A DEAN DESIGNATE'S DELIBERATION.

Some three weeks ago Canon Pigou, the vicar of Halifax, was offered the deanery of Chichester. He and Mrs. Pigou have been to Sussex, attended the cathedral services, been over the dilapidated deanery, and interviewed various officials. They have returned to Halifax, and on Canon Pigou being asked yesterday if the statement in the *Church Times* that he had declined the deanery was true, he replied : "Neither refused nor accepted." The deanery of Chichester is of far less value than the vicarage of Halifax, and if with its many claims Canon Pigou finds an income of more than £2,000 barely sufficient, there is no wonder that with all his desire to come south and to wear the decanal hat, apron, and gaiters, he should hesitate to accept £800 per annum.

## CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH AT CLERKENWELL.

This morning the Bishop of London consecrated the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, in the building of which the Compton family have taken a great interest, and to-morrow morning the Bishop of Ely (Lord A. Compton) will occupy the pulpit. There was a large gathering of clergy and laity.

## ATTACK ON A SYDNEY MAGISTRATE IN GLASGOW.

Late on Thursday night Mr. C. E. Jeanneret, a magistrate from Sydney, New South Wales, who arrived in Glasgow a few hours earlier, was returning from the exhibition to his hotel when he was attacked by two men in Cochrane-street. One of the men seized him from behind by the arms, and the other endeavoured to gain possession of his gold watch, chain, and money. A third man came to the assistance of the miscreants, but Mr. Jeanneret struggled with his assailants, and freeing himself from their grasp, faced them and struck them. At the same time he shouted for the police, at whose approach the men fled. They, however, were pursued and captured. The men have been remitted to the sheriff.

## THE MANIAC MURDERER AT SHERBURN.

George Mountain, who so ruthlessly kicked his mother to death at Sherburn, in Yorkshire, is evidently a maniac. His indulgence in drink has, it is stated, rendered him quite ungovernable. Some weeks ago, after a carouse, he rushed about the village at night like a madman, and worked himself into such a paroxysm of rage that he had to be watched for several days. A revolver at that time was discreetly placed beyond his reach, but he succeeded in finding it, and this was the weapon with which he menaced the servant on the night of the matricide. It reads strangely that the man was fond of his mother, for his mode of demonstrating affection was alike revolting and remarkable. Additional information about the accused discloses the fact that he contemplated matrimony, but that his mother was averse to the wedding.

## THE HOLY OFFICE CONDEMNS CREMATION.

The French Bishops have, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle*, received a communication from the congregation of the Holy Office, strongly disapproving of cremation, and ordering the clergy not to abandon the customary Christian burial. Among Bishop Dupanloup's papers an essay on cremation was found, in which the Bishop endeavours to prove that without the interment of bodies for successive generations the earth would lose all fertility and power of reproduction. All the Protestant Consistories of France agree with the Holy See in its condemnation of the practice of cremation.

## THE HOME RULE UNION VANS.

The Home Rule Union has purchased a second literature van, which will commence operations at Reading on Monday, where a meeting will be addressed from its tailboard by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. After spending a fortnight in the Newbury division of Berkshire, the van will proceed to Birmingham, and it is intended, if possible, to leave it to circulate in Warwickshire and the neighbouring counties for several months to come. The Home Rule Union is now making an appeal for an additional sum of £100 to purchase a third van to work the south and south-west counties.

## THE COLONIAL SECRETARY ON THE COLONIES.

Lord Knutsford, the Colonial Secretary, addressing a Conservative meeting at Ipswich yesterday, referring to Colonial questions, said he did not think it possible to exaggerate the importance of our colonies to the mother country. It was quite their duty, and, indeed, their desire, as far as possible, to ascertain the wishes of the colonies, and as far as possible to meet them. There was no maxim, he affirmed, more true than that "Trade follows the flag." Coming in detail to the question of Colonial trade, he said that by Australia alone a much larger proportion was taken than from the whole of the United States. It was with the object of promoting English trade with the colonies that the Colonial Conference was held last year, and he thought that the results had been most satisfactory. Perhaps the greatest and best result of all was that for the first time there had been a distinct demand that these great and rising colonies should contribute to the Imperial defences, and that they should bear some share towards the expenses of the fleet by which their commerce, as our own commerce, was protected. He was happy to say that effect had been given to that by Parliament voting in the last session money for strengthening the Australian squadron. He briefly touched on affairs in South Africa. They had declared, he said, a sovereignty over Zululand in the interests of the natives whose territory was being encroached upon by the Boers, and they intended to maintain that sovereignty and keep a firm hand upon the countries they had annexed, and to, as far as possible, keep in prosperity the great and really noble tribe of Zulus.

## DEATH OF MR. J. M. LEVY OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

The death is announced of Mr. J. M. Levy, one of the principal proprietors of our contemporary the *Daily Telegraph*, and until a recent date actively engaged in its direction. Mr. Levy died yesterday afternoon, after a long illness, at his seaside residence, Florence Cottage, Ramsgate, without pain, and surrounded by his children and various members of his family. He was in the seventy-seventh year of his age, having been born in 1812. After successfully engaging in commercial pursuits during the earlier years of his life, he turned his attention to journalism. His labours in this vocation extended over nearly half a century. Kindly and affectionate in his disposition, and tenderly attached to his family and friends, the deceased gentleman will be widely mourned.

## TEMPERANCE AMONG RAILWAY MEN.

The sixth anniversary of the United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union was celebrated last evening by the holding of a public meeting at the Holborn Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr. W. Birt, general manager of the Great Eastern Railway. Inaugurated in 1882, the organization has made continuous progress, as demonstrated by the circumstance that whilst in 1883 the number of members was 4,504, in 1884 it reached a total of 5,880 ; in 1885, 7,497 ; 1886, 10,012 ; 1887, 11,230 ; and 1888, 12,578, the latter being comprised in 100 branches distributed throughout the kingdom. The chairman, though not an abstainer himself, declared that intemperance was probably the greatest curse of the present age. To combat the evil was a severe task, but he advised the union to stick to it. Lady Hope, to whom a warm reception was accorded, delivered an address which elicited hearty cheers ; and was followed by Dr. B. W. Richardson, who on purely physical grounds advocated the widest dissemination of total abstinence principles among railway servants. Mr. Mark Coates (Metropolitan) and Mr. E. V. Hooper (North Eastern) were among the subsequent speakers.

DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM IN CHESHIRE.—At a meeting of the Northwich rural sanitary authority yesterday the surveyor reported that a well at Anderton, the property of Messrs. Greenhall and Co., brewers, of Warrington, had ceased to yield water, and had begun to yield petroleum, which burned freely. Several members expressed the opinion that the discovery was one of great importance.

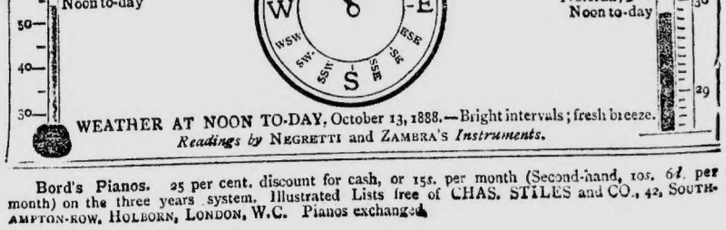
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The number of freshmen entered this term at the various colleges at Cambridge is 879, against 902 last Michaelmas. In addition there are the students at the ladies' colleges. The freshmen are thus distributed : At St. Peter's College, 22 ; Clare, 59 ; Pembroke, 60 ; Caius, 66 ; Trinity Hall, 62 ; Corpus Christi, 33 ; King's, 20 ; Queens', 23 ; St. Catharine's, 12 ; Jesus, 44 , Christ's, 42 ; St. John's, 85 ; Magdalene, 17 ; Trinity, 186 ; Emmanuel, 41 ; Sidney, 12 ; Downing, 10 : Cavendish, 7 : Selwyn, 35 ; non-collegiate students, 30.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.—Mr. Chamberlain will address his constituents at a meeting to be held in the Birmingham Town Hall on the 23rd of January. An important demonstration of Liberal Unionists will take place in Birmingham during the Easter recess. Lord Hartington has promised to take part in the proceedings, and arrangements are being made for the attendance of other leading members of the Liberal Unionists. Among those who are expected to be present are Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Selborne, the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Henry James, Professor Dicey, and Mr. W. E. H. Lecky.

THE VICAR'S WIFE AT THE VESTRY MEETING.—Mrs. Bessie Rogers, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Rogers, vicar of St. Mark's Church, Liverpool, and Albert Rogers, her son, were charged yesterday with assaulting Mary Ann Oliver and John Grierson, parishioners, at a vestry meeting in the school-room. Mrs. Rogers, it was alleged, struck the female plaintiff with her umbrella ; but for the defence it was contended that the blow was accidental. Mrs. Rogers was fined half-a-crown and costs. The second charge was adjourned, the magistrate expressing a hope that it would be settled out of court, as it gave them great pain to have such cases before them.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—North-westerly breezes, fresh to light ; perhaps some showers, fine and cold at night.




WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, October 13, 1888.—Bright intervals ; fresh breeze.

*Readings by* NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles :—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial in Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 10, Dacre's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

# SIR M. MACKENZIE'S CHARGES AGAINST THE GERMAN DOCTORS.

## THREE SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

The *New York Herald*, in its Paris edition, publishes an extended summary of Sir Morell Mackenzie's new book, "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble," the copies of which have not yet been distributed to the English press. The following extracts give the principal points of interest, because they deal with the three serious allegations which the English physician brings against his German colleagues :—

### THE DIAGNOSIS.—INCOMPETENCE OF THE GERMAN DOCTORS.

Early in the morning of May 21 all the doctors assembled in the Palace. Sir Morell writes :—

"As the room in which the operation was to take place was rather small, Dr. Wegner suggested that, besides himself, only the two physicians (Gerhardt and Tobold) who could use the laryngoscope should be present. Cocaine was then applied to the Crown Prince, and everything was got ready. Whilst we were waiting till the local anæsthetic had produced its effect, some one knocked at the door. Dr. Wegner left the room, and almost immediately returned, bringing Professor Bergmann with him. He observed he was not previously aware that the Professor was a laryngoscopist, but as he now claimed to be so he was admitted into the somewhat crowded room. When the cocaine had taken effect I introduced the forceps into the larynx, but failed to seize the growth. As a rule, I do not introduce the forceps more than once at the same sitting, but in this instance, as I was working at some disadvantage with an unfamiliar instrument, I determined to try again. I did so, and this time was more successful. On withdrawing the forceps and opening the blades (which are hollow on the inside, like spoons), there was a fragment of growth in one of them, which I showed to those looking on. I saw a look of amazement, quickly followed by one of annoyance and disappointment, come over the faces of Professors Gerhardt and Tobold ; Dr. Wegner, on the other hand, seemed delighted, and warmly congratulated me. After the operation Professor Gerhardt made a laryngoscopic examination, and said he could see that the fragment which I had removed had been taken from the posterior and under part of the growth. It was at once placed in spirit by Dr. Wegner, and given by him into the hands of Professor Virchow.

"When I had laid aside the forceps, saying I would not again use them at that sitting, Professor Gerhardt asked to be allowed to examine the larynx. He had scarcely put the mirror in position when he withdrew it with a highly artistic expression of horror and alarm. He asked me to look, which I did, without seeing anything more than the congestion of which I have spoken, which was, perhaps, rather more marked on the right vocal cord. Gerhardt then asked Wegner to look, but that gentleman did not see anything in particular. We then retired to my room, when Dr. Gerhardt said that I had injured the right vocal cord. I assured him he was mistaken, and showed him that with my forceps it would be difficult, if not impossible, to wound a healthy cord, even if one tried to do so. The blades would cut away anything projecting from the cord, but not a smooth surface like that of a healthy larynx. My forceps act very much like the shears used for clipping hedges, supposing them to be blunt pointed. With such an instrument a man standing sideways at a wall might cut off twigs, or weeds projecting from it, but it would be impossible for him to shear off anything that did not stick out from the flat surface. As a matter of fact, so incapable is my instrument of seizing anything that does not project that in the case of very small growths I do not attempt their removal. I never try to remove a growth smaller than a split tare from the vocal cord, because my instrument does not act unless there is a certain amount of projection to come between the blades. Had Professor Gerhardt said I had wounded the epiglottis, or one of the capitula Santorini, which present projections and edges so placed that they could be seized, the accusation would have been less improbable—that is to say, an exceptionally clumsy person might accon plish the injury attributed to me."

### DR. GERHARDT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANCER.

In showing that the German doctors are equally answerable with himself, Sir Morell says he is not trying to transfer any part of the responsibility off his own shoulders ; he only wishes to show the shifty character of the men with whom he had to deal. He then proceeds :—

"Before returning to England I learned, on unimpeachable authority, certain facts as to Professor Gerhardt's previous treatment of the case, which made me feel more anxious about the future than I had up till then seen any reason to be. I have already said that the Professor himself had touched on the matter very lightly in my presence, and when he mentioned in general terms that he had used the galvano-cautery, I naturally understood him to mean that he had employed this powerful agent according to the recognized rules of surgical practice. When, therefore, I was informed that he had applied the red-hot point to the interior of the larynx every day for nearly a fortnight, I could hardly bring myself to believe it. In all my experience I had never heard of any one applying the cautery to a patient's larynx oftener than once, or at most twice, a week. Now, no special knowledge is required to understand that a delicate organ like the larynx cannot be *brutalisé* in this manner with impunity. The fact that the Crown Prince had been subjected to such barbarous usage at once explained the proneness of the parts to become congested without any apparent cause, which had previously rather puzzled me. No point in pathology is better established than the connection between local irritation, or chronic structural changes induced thereby, and the development of cancer. Whether this terrible disease be constitutional or not in its origin, there can be no question that the determining cause of its appearance is in very many cases an injury (as a blow), or a condition resulting from an injury (as a scar), or the persistent application to a particular spot of something that keeps the tissue inflamed and "angry" (such as a jagged tooth which chafes the tongue). Workers in paraffin and petroleum are peculiarly liable to cancer of the parts which are habitually exposed to the action of these substances.

"Among causes of local irritation, heat is certainly one of the most active. By far the most common seat of malignant disease in men is the mouth, which is more exposed than any other part of the body to irritation by hot substances. Now, Professor Gerhardt himself tells us that at a very early period of his connection with the case he suspected that the affection was malignant. This makes the manner in which he proceeded to deal with it simply incomprehensible, except on the supposition that his very anxiety made him reckless. It is certain that, if the growth was not malignant from the first, Gerhardt, by his unmerciful use of the galvano-cautery, went the surest way to work to make it so. I do not say that he actually caused the cancer ; no one has the right to dogmatize in medicine, which is still an inexact science, in which nearly every fact is open to more than one interpretation. I do not hesitate, however, to say that the treatment adopted by Professor Gerhardt was at once unscientific and injudicious. He cannot escape from this dilemma. Either his treatment was too thorough, or it was not thorough enough. If he believed the growth to be benign, the repeated burning to which he subjected it was barbarous ; if, as he says, he was doubtful as to its nature, that very doubt should have stayed his hand, and have led him to invoke surgical aid much sooner than he did. On twelve consecutive days, according to his own admission, did this physician burn the Crown Prince's larnyx with a red-hot wire, and again on four subsequent occasions at short intervals.

"Finally, as if all this were not enough, he thought it necessary to sear the edge of the vocal cord with a flat burner ! There is no record in medical literature, so far as I am aware, in which the cautery—a most valuable agent, if properly handled—was so terribly misused. To sum up, if the growth was benign in the first instance, there is, in my opinion, only too much reason to think that Gerhardt's burning must be held answerable for its subsequent transformation into cancer. If it was malignant from the first, the disease was undoubtedly aggravated by the treatment."

### "THE DEATH-BLOW."

The third charge which Sir M. Mackenzie makes is against Professor Bergmann, with reference to the ill-fitting tube. That point in the history of the case will be remembered. It was at Charlottenburg, and on April 12. Sir Morell was about to try the new tube, which was different in shape from any of those which had been used since the case had been formally given up to him by Professor von Bergmann at San Remo. As soon as the new tube was ready, he despatched a messenger to Professor von Bergmann, to request him to come as soon as possible.

"In sending off that message, little did I think it would have such fatal consequences. It is no exaggeration to say that these hastily scribbled lines proved to be the death-warrant of the Emperor. Had I had the slightest idea of what was to follow, I should certainly not have allowed any over-punctilious notions of etiquette to mislead me into taking so disastrous a step. At the moment, however, it appeared to be the right thing to do. It was five o'clock in the afternoon before Professor von Bergmann arrived. As soon as he came into my room I noticed that he was in a state of great excitement. Whether this agitation was due to exaggerated reports which he may have received as to the Emperor's condition, or to causes of a more personal nature, I am unable to say ; but either from over-excitement, or from some other cause, Bergmann behaved in a most extraordinary—indeed, altogether unaccountable—manner.

"I briefly explained the circumstances, and showed him the tubes which I had got ready, though Bergmann seemed in too great a flurry to be able to listen attentively. We then proceeded to the Emperor's room, accompanied by Mr. Hovell, each of us carrying several tubes. We found the Emperor engaged in writing. The inspiration was distinctly audible, but beyond this there was not the slightest indication of any difficulty in breathing. Professor von Bergmann placed a chair opposite the window, and asked the Emperor to sit down upon it, and thereupon, without making any remark, he quickly undid the tape which kept the cannula in position, pulled the latter out, and with considerable force endeavoured to insert one which he had in his hand, and which was not provided with a pilot. The instrument was forced into the neck, but no air came through it. The Emperor's breathing thereupon became very much embarrassed, and the Professor withdrew the tube. This was followed by a violent fit of coughing, and there was considerable hæmorrhage. Professor von Bergmann next seized a tampon-cannula covered with sponge, cut the sponge quickly off, and tried to push the tube into the windpipe. Again no air came through the cannula, and it was clear that, instead of entering the air passage, it had been forced downwards in front of the trachea, ploughing up the soft tissues in that situation and making what is technically known as a 'false passage.' Again the Professor had to pull out the tube, and again its withdrawal was followed by violent coughing and streams of blood.

"To my consternation, Professor von Bergmann then pushed his finger deeply into the wound, and on withdrawing it tried to insert another tube. He again failed, however, and again the attempt was followed as before by most distressing coughing and copious bleeding. Professor von Bergmann then asked that his assistant, who was waiting in his carriage outside, might be sent for. It seemed as if he contemplated doing some further operation, perhaps enlarging the wound ; but the Emperor was saved any further torture by the arrival of Dr. Bramann on the scene. Professor von Bergmann at once yielded the case into the hands of his assistant, and the young surgeon, taking a moderate-sized cannula (No. 8, German measure), passed it with the greatest ease into the trachea. There had, indeed, never been any difficulty in introducing the cannula. I had inserted a tube in the presence of my colleagues, Drs. Wegner and Krause, at ten o'clock that morning and I subsequently took it out and substituted another for it. Although both these tubes had passed quite freely, and without causing either coughing or bleeding, neither of them was altogether satisfactory, and other cannulas had, therefore, to be procured. The Emperor coughed almost incessantly, and continued to lose much blood for two hours after Bergmann's abortive struggles with the tube. The severity of the symptoms then began to diminish, but there was still a deal of coughing, with some hæmorrhage at intervals, till his Majesty went to bed.

"Half an hour after the Professor's departure the Emperor sent for me and asked, 'Why did Bergmann put his finger into my throat?' His Majesty then went on to say, 'I hope you will not allow Professor von Bergmann to do any further operations on me. I answered, 'After what I have seen to-day, Sir, I beg most respectfully to say that I can no longer have the honour of continuing in attendance upon your Imperial Highness if Professor von Bergmann is to be permitted to touch your throat again.' Bergmann's roughness was never forgotten by the Emperor, although the nobility of his nature prevented him from showing any resentment, and even from bearing that awkward operator any ill-will. That Von Bergmann should have been under the impression that the Emperor felt grateful to him, because Bramann inserted the tube, and that his Majesty should have indicated his satisfaction by 'a joyful motion of his hand,' and by 'a thankful shaking of our (Bergmann's and Bramann's) hands,' is, indeed, remarkable, and would tend to show that Von Bergmann was not at the time in a condition

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to observe things accurately. The Emperor often referred afterwards to Bergmann's roughness, and unimpeachable testimony remains as to the opinion of his Majesty on the subject in his own handwriting three days before his lamented death. I have not been permitted to reproduce this autograph, but I shall be happy to show it to any one who has a legitimate claim to inspect it. The means of testing the truth when Von Bergmann and I make opposite statements may not always be present; but here, at least, is a touchstone of Von Bergmann's veracity: Von Bergmann says that the Emperor 'thankfully shook his hands.' The illustrious patient's own handwriting, on the contrary, shows that he was by no means satisfied with his treatment by Bergmann."

## *SATURDAY, SUNDAY, AND MONDAY.*

### SATURDAY.

Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street—Free Popular Lecture, by Professor T. Lowrie on "Sun Pictures," 8.30.
London Scottish Football Match at Bermondsey.
Proposed Trafalgar-square Promenade.
Harvest Festival, West Hackney Church, 7.30.
Wesleyan Mission Free Orchestral Concert, Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, 7.30.
Exhibitions, &c.—Crystal Palace, Exhibition of Fruit; Alexandra Palace, Professor Baldwin's drop from the clouds; Italian Exhibition, West Brompton; Irish Exhibition, Olympia.

### SUNDAY PREACHERS.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Rev. J. A. Coward, 10.30; Archdeacon of London, 3.15; Rev. H. L. Paget, 7.
Westminster Abbey—Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, 10; Canon Duckworth, 3.
Chapel Royal, St. James's—Canon Duckworth, 12.
Chapel Royal, Whitehall—Canon Moore, 11 and 3.30.
Chapel Royal, Savoy—Rev. H. White, 11.30; Rev. R. J. Knowling, 7.
Foundling Chapel—Rev. Dr. Momerie, 11.
St. Margaret's, Westminster—Archdeacon Farrar, 11; Rev. E. S. Savage, 7.
Curzon Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. A. D. J. Robinson, 11.30 and 6.30.
St. Andrew's, Ashley-place—Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, 11 and 7.
Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. T. Shore, 11.30.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street—Rev. G. O'Donoghue, 11; Rev. E. C. Hawkins, 7.
St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street—Rev. Dr. Gray, 11.15, 4, and 6.30.
St. Paul's, Kilburn-square—Rev. Dr. Bonavia Hunt, 11, 3.30, and 7.
St. Marylebone Church—Canon Barker, 11; Rev. W. E. Haigh, 7.
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria-street—Rev. T. Hancock, 11.15; Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, 3.45 and 7.
Christ Church, Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood—Bishop Richardson, 11 and 7.
Christ Church, West Kensington Park—Rev. Arthur Poulton, 11 and 7.
St. George's, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap—Rev. W. H. Wilkins, 11.15 and 7.
Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside—Rev. Arthur Veysey, 7.
St. John's, Great Marlborough-street—Rev. W. J. Knapton, 11 and 7.
St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside—Rev. A. Warner, 11; Rev. W. J. Watson, 6.30.
St. George's, Bloomsbury—Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter, 11 and 7.
St. Philip's, Regent-street, Waterloo-place—Rev. H. Jones, 11.15; Rev. J. Gamble, 7.
St. Bartholomew's, Moorfields—Rev. J. Christie, 11; Rev. Blomfield Jackson, 7.
Pro-Cathedral, Kensington—Rev. P. Toner, 11; Rev. D. Skinnsdire, 7.
St. Mary's, Moorfields—Monsignor Gilbert, 11; Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, 7.
French Huguenot Church (late St. Martin's-le-Grand), Athenæum Hall (pro tem.), 73, Tottenham-court-road—Pasteur E. Neel, 11 and 7. (Services in French.)
French Protestant Evangelical Church, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater—Pasteur du Pontet de la Harpe, 11 and 7.
Farm-street, Berkeley square—Father Christie, 11; Father Gallwey, 4.

BAPTIST.

Bloomsbury-street—Rev. James Baillie, 11 and 7.
Borough-road, Southwark—Rev. Dr. Burns, 11; Major Smith, 6.30.
Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road—Rev. John Cleer, 11 and 6.30.
Camden-road—Rev. George Hawker, 11 and 7.
East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, E.—Rev. Archibald G. Brown, 11 and 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, 11 and 6.30.
New Park-road, Brixton-hill—Rev. W. H. M'Mechan, 11 and 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. F. B. Meyer, 11 and 7.
Upper Holloway—Rev. H. Wright, 11 and 7.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Arundel-square, Barnsbury—Rev. J. G. Evans, 11; Rev. H. Elwyn Thomas, 6.30.
Balham—Rev. W. Hardy Harwood, 11 and 7.
Barbican Chapel, New North-road—Rev. Ira Boseley, 11 and 6 30.
Bethnal Green-road—Rev. J. Stockwell Watts, 11 and 6.30.
Bishopsgate Chapel—Rev. R. E. Forsaith, 11; Rev. T. Grear, 6.30.
Brixton—Rev. Dr. J. F. Stevenson, 11; Rev. H. Simon, 6.30.
City-road—Rev. Adam Chambers, 11 and 6.30.
City Temple—Rev. Dr. J. Parker, 11 and 7.
Claphnm—Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, 11 and 7.
Claremont, Pentonville-road—Rev. W. Whittley, 11 and, 6.30.
Craven Chapel, Foubert's-place, Regent-street—Rev. F. Hastings, 11; Rev. Arthur Hall, 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel—Rev. C. S. Horne, 11 and 6.30.
Dalston, Middleton-road—Rev. W. Justin Evans, 11 and 6.30.
Eccleston-square, Belgrave-road, S.W.—Rev. Dr. Hiles Hitchens, 11 and 7.
Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street—Rev. A. H. Storrow, 11 and 6.30.
Fetter-lane Chapel—Rev. J. S. Jackson, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Park Chapel, Seven Sisters-road—Rev. T. Eynon Davies, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Chapel, Finsbury-circus—Rev. T. Kench, 11 and 6.30.
Fulham Chapel, Dawes-road, Walham-green—Rev. Jonathan Calvert, 11 and 6.30.
Gospel Oak, Southampton-road, N.W.—Rev. Henry Le Pla, 11 and 7.
Hare-court Chapel, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. Henry Simon, 11; Rev. T. Eynon Davies, 3; Rev. Dr. J. F. Stevenson, 7.
Harley-street, Bow-road, E.—Rev. R. Balgarnie, 11, 3, and 7.
Highbury-quadrant, Highbury New Park—Rev. S. Pearson, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate—Rev. C. Shergold, 11 and 6.30.
Holloway Chapel, Camden-road—Rev. Mark Wilks, 11 and 6.30.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. Edward White, 11 and 7.
King's Weigh House Chapel, Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel—Rev. O. N. Tribe, 11; Rev. A. Sandison, 6.30.
New-court Chapel, Tollington Park—Rev. G. Gladstone, 11 and 6.30.
Notting-hill, Kensington Park-road—Rev. W. Roberts, 11 and 7.
Paddington, Marylebone-road—Rev. F. H. Stead, 11 and 7.
Tolmer's-square, N.W.—Rev. F. Hastings, 11 and 7.
Trevor-square, Brompton-road, S.W.—Rev. T. Poole, 11; Rev. Dr. Davies, 7.
Union Chapel, Islington—Rev. Dr. Allon, 11 and 6.30; Service of Praise, 3.30.
West Kensington, Castletown-road—Rev. A. Norris, 11 and 7.
Westminster, James-street, Buckingham-gate—Rev. A. Rowland, 11 and 7.
Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11 and 7.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Bayswater, Denbigh-road—Rev. T. Dodsworth, 11; Rev. J. Olphert, 6.30.
City-road—Rev. W. G. Pascoe, 10.45 and 6.30.
Great Queen-street—Rev. J. H. Sholl, 11; Rev. C. Dawe, 6.30.
Liverpool-road, Islington—Rev. A. Dyson, 11; Rev. J. Clegg, 6.30
New Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road (Primitive)—Rev. J. Atkinson, 11; Rev. G. Doe, 3; Rev. W. H. Tickell, 6.30.
Wesleyan West Central Mission, St. James's Hall—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 11; Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, 3.30 and 7.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Belgrave, Halkin-street, W.—Rev. Dr. Saphir 11; Rev. G. W. Wilson, 7.
Colebrooke-row, Islington—Rev. Dr. Davidson, 11 and 6.30.
Crouch-hill, N.—Rev. J. L. Rentoul, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate, Highgate-hill—Rev. Principal Dykes, 11; Rev. W. Ewing, 7.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. Charles Moinet, 11 and 7.
Marylebone, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square—Rev. J. Mauchlan, 11; Rev. E. H. E. Franks, 7.
Regent's-square.—Rev. R. H. Lundie, 11 and 7.
St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, Belgravia—Rev. Dr. Macleod, 11; Rev. J. N. Stuart, 7.

OTHER SERVICES AND ADDRESSES.

Christ Church, Westminster-road—Rev. Newman Hall, 11 and 6.30.
Edinburgh Castle, Limehouse, E.—Mr. C. R. Hurditch, 11 and 7; Rev. H. Bright, 3.
Essex Church, Notting-hill Gate (Unitarian)—Rev. W. Carey Walters, 11 and 7.
Exeter Hall, Strand—Mr. E. J. Kennedy (men only), 3.45 and (public) 7.30
Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road, E.—Major General Anderson, 11 and 6.45.
Gresham Hall, Brixton—Rev. R. Macmillan, 11 and 7.
Little Portland-street Chapel (Unitarian), near Oxford-circus—Rev. J. E. Carpenter, 11.15; Rev. P. H. Wickstead, 7.
The Theistic Church, Swallow-street, Piccadilly—Rev. C. Voysey, 11 and 7.
West London Tabernacle, St. James's-square, Notting-hill—Dr. W. T. Moore, 11 and 6.30; Rev. Levermore, 3.

### SUNDAY LECTURES.

South-place Institute, Finsbury—Dr. Stanton Coit, on "What Ethics?" 11.15; Mrs. F. Macdonald, on "Old Indian Poetry and Religious Thought," 4.
Progressive Association, The Hall, 81, Pentonville-road—Mr. J. Kaines, on "The Study and Science of History," 7.
Ethical Society, Essex Hall, Essex-street, Strand—Professor J. R. Seeley, on "What the Ethical Society may Do," 7.30.
Positivist Society, Newton Hall, Fetter-lane—Dr. Bridges, on "Love," 8. 61, Fonthill-road, Finsbury Park—Mr. C. G. Higginson, on "Progress of Intellect," 7.
The Socialist League, Kelmscott House, Upper Mall, Hammersmith—Mr. E. T. Craig, on "Ireland, the Irish, and the Vandeleur Evictions in County Clare," 8.
Star Radical Club, Railton-road, Herne-hill—Mr. H. Spray, on "Oliver Cromwell," 11.30.

### MONDAY.

The Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross, at the Irish Exhibition—Cardinal Manning presiding.
Bristol Triennial Musical Festival.
Exhibitions, &c., open:—Crystal Palace, from 10; Alexandra Palace, from 10; Niagara in London, Westminster, from 10; Madame Tussaud's, Marylebone-road, from 9; Irish, Olympia, from 9; Arts and Crafts, New Gallery, Regent-street; Hardy Fruit Show, Crystal Palace.

## TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.


### THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,
THE ARMADA.
MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Lu'gi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. D obell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

### LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, and EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK (except Friday), DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. At 8, LESBIA. MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.
FRIDAY NEXT, PRINCE KARL. Mr. MANSFIELD as Prince Karl, his original character.
PERFORMANCE for the BENEFIT of the POOR at the EAST-END of LONDON.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30

### CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, [illegible] DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.
N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

### ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montague, and Rutland Barrington. Doors open at 8.

### VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 172nd Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY NEXT, October 20, at 2.30. Mr. SYDNEY ALPORT'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.

### ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 77th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

### TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)
The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof; lighted throughout with electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 211th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, H. Reeves Smith, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

"SHE." A great success.
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.
"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.30. At 7.45, POLLY'S VENTURE, by MALCOLM WATSON. For cast see morning papers. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Doors open at 7.30. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30. Last 7 Nights of SHE at this Theatre on account of the termination of Miss Eyre's tenancy. Miss SOPHIE EYRE'S FIRST BENEFIT on SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 20.

### GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

### COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE; adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10 Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINEE of MAMMA TO-DAY (Saturday), Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock.

### PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (752nd Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

### OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madame Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. Doors open at 8 o'clock. On and after TUESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst., the doors will open at 7.15, and the performance will commence at 7.30, with a new and original domestic Comedy, in One Act, entitled THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, by Messrs. A. Golsworthy and F. B. Norman. Opera at 8.15 Seats may now be booked in advance. Box office open from 10 till 5. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

### AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)
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# A Dramatic Disappearance.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### THE OLD FRIEND IS THE NEW.

Semley saw clearly enough that Sniff suspected him of being implicated in Costelloe's disappearance, and also perceived that his own manner could not but deepen the impression in the detective's mind. But, at the same time, he could not bring himself to behave more cordially or to offer to assist the ends of justice; for if Sniff had suspicions, Semley had also, and his were too terrible to be communicated to any one, much less to an officer of the law. He was not in love with Antonia Tressilian, but the trouble which he foresaw in store for the girl, if his suspicions should prove well founded, made him deeply pitiful.

The first question now before Semley's mind was how to forewarn Antonia and her guardian against Sniff. That was necessary lest the detective should happen to discover the clue which the actor believed to be the only one likely to lead to a definite issue. He could not telegraph, and a letter might miscarry. The only course was to go down immediately to Bournemouth.

Having interviewed the manager of the Princesses' in the morning, Semley left Waterloo by the 2.15 P.M. express. But he did not depart from the metropolis alone, for in the same train was Mr Sniff. Although it did not suit the latter's purpose to take out a warrant against Semley at once, he was not going to lose sight of the actor—not he! And he congratulated himself that in going to Bournemouth he was killing two birds with one stone, for there he would be able to interview Major Temple. At Basingstoke, the first stop, Semley alighted to procure some refreshments. As he came out of the buffet he noticed a tall, soldierly-looking man passing down the platform, attended by an obsequious porter bearing a portmanteau. The keen eye and bronzed complexion betokened the old campaigner, and Semley could not help regretting that what would otherwise have been such an interesting, if not handsome, face, should be spoiled by long fair whiskers. But the traveller was nothing to him, after all, and he let his glance drop: it fell upon the portmanteau, inscribed on which, in white letters, was the name, Captain Essilmont, 15th Bengal N. I. The 15th Bengal Native Infantry! That was Major Temple's regiment after he had exchanged into the Indian army. But the actor's musings on the strange coincidence were cut short by the guard's cry of "Take your seats! Take your seats! Southampton and Bournemouth express!"

He returned to his carriage, and the train sped onwards towards the afternoon, conveying through the pleasant Hampshire scenery, past common and coppice, and mellowing cornfield, at least two of the actors in that life-drama of which Antonia Tressilian had suddenly found herself the unwilling heroine.

At eight o'clock that evening Antonia was sitting in the pleasure-grounds dividing East from West Bournemouth. She was alone, her guardian having gone to the Arcade to buy some cigars before the shops were closed. A book was in her hand; but her eyes had wandered from its pages, and were fixed dreamily upon a group of firs, whose tips gleamed in the level sunset light like gilded spires. The girl herself sat in shadow, and her eyes in their pathos betrayed that her soul was also in shadow. Yet she could not account for her depression. Never before had her guardian appeared kinder and tenderer than on this visit to Bournemouth, and what more could she desire than his approbation and love? In the old days they had been all in all to her. She recalled the thought which first came to her on the night of Costelloe's disappearance, and entertained it with melancholy satisfaction. Yes! She owed him everything, and if he asked it—and his attentions for the last few days had become more those of a lover than a guardian—she would marry him. Yet she felt that it would be a sacrifice, and called herself wicked and ungrateful for thinking so. How was it that even her old filial affection for the Major had gone now—nay, more, that he was becoming almost repugnant to her? Was it the effect of that strange vision of Costelloe in the hall at home? It could not be that; for the actor in himself was of no more account to her than any other of the Major's artistic friends. Was it—was it because of a subtle, scarcely perceptible, and even disowned suspicion that her guardian knew more of the circumstances of Costelloe's disappearance than he acknowledged?

As she sat thus musing, a stranger approached and regarded her attentively. He was evidently of an artistic turn of mind, for he marked her beauty well—the slight undulating form in its white summer dress, the warm brown tinting of her neck and brow melting into the soft ruddiness of her cheeks; the dainty, pouting mouth; the slightly retroussé but delicate nose; and, beneath the dark tendrils of hair, the deep brown eyes, now unconsciously brimming with sorrowful yearning. Not a line, not a tint, appeared to escape his scrutinizing and appreciative glance.

But the light faded from the fir tops, and Antonia, recalled from her reverie, perceived the stranger, who, taking off his hat, advanced nearer, saying, "Miss Tressilian, I believe?"

The girl bowed.

"Permit me to reintroduce myself," he added, "as an old friend of Major Temple's, and also, if you can remember it, an old friend of *yours*, Captain Essilmont."

"I have often heard Major Temple speak of you, but I can't say I remember you," said Antonia simply. "I could not have been more than seven when you last saw me at Meerut; and, if it does


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not appear a rude question, how did you remember me?"

"I might have known you by your likeness to your mother," replied Essilmont; "but, as a matter of fact, I've just been inquiring at the hotel for Major Temple, and I was told that I should find him with you at the lower end of the pleasure grounds. As you were the only lady here, I judged you must be Miss Tressilian."

Antonia smiled. There was something in the face of this man which pleased her.

"Major Temple will be back directly," said she; "he's only gone to the Arcade for some cigars."

"An old weakness!" said Essilmont, laughing. "But meanwhile may I be your protector?"

"It will not be the first time," replied Antonia, making room for him on the bench beside her, "judging by what Major Temple has told me of my very young days."

Antonia had left off calling her guardian "uncle." It did not appear a title befitting the new possibilities wherewith her powers of intuition had invested him.

"Ah! the old Mutiny days," said Essilmont, sitting down. "It seems a far cry to those times, when I see what you are now and remember how wee you were then."

"It seems even longer to me than it can to you. You only measure the lapse of time by the change you see in another; whereas I measure it by the change I perceive in myself."

"Yes! That is so. The fall of the curtain is between you and the prologue of life, and now you are commencing the first act of the real drama."

Antonia scrutinized him narrowly. These dramatic metaphors gave him an air of acquaintance with the true nature of the drama in which she was forced to take a leading part. But his face betrayed no consciousness, and, looking down at the book upon her knee, he asked its name.

"It's only a book of old ballads," said Antonia. "I often read them when I wish to change the current of my thoughts. They breathe the air of a primitive life, when thought and passion were alike new and simple. In our ultra-civilized days simplicity seems a thing of the past, and, even in thought, we are vexed by the complicated currents of an artificial existence."

"Why should you be so enamoured of simplicity?" he inquired. "Early youth is generally tired of it, and longs for complex interests."

"*Truth* is simple," replied Antonia, turning her grave eyes upon him, as if to communicate her remark more subtly.

"And truth is the core of wisdom," said Essilmont, opening the book carelessly. He lighted upon the ballad of the "Nut Brown Mayde," and smiled to himself.

"Were I a painter," he said, "I should ask you to sit to me for that character."

A faint blush glowed on the girl's cheeks as she answered, "It is strange you should have opened the book there. My guardian used to call me that name when I was little."

"He has more reason for doing so now," said Essilmont.

Antonia had never met a companion more to her mind than Captain Essilmont, and she did not remark her guardian's unusually lengthy absence as she sat conversing on topics which had always possessed a fascination for her. It took her mind away from painful subjects to be able thus to communicate her cherished ideas to a sympathetic auditor. But it was decidedly dangerous for a young girl to find such peace in confiding in a man; for it is on the tide of such deep converse that soul is borne to soul, and, sailing in pleasant company, is unconsciously drifted to the Hesperides of love.

The reason for the Major's prolonged absence was that, on returning from the Arcade, he encountered Semley, who, like Captain Essilmont, having heard at the hotel that Miss Tressilian and her guardian were in the pleasure-grounds, had come in search of them.

Scarcely had he greeted the Major, however, when a third and unwelcome actor appeared on the scene in the person of Mr. Sniff.

"Good-day, Mr. Semley," said the detective; "you didn't expect to see me here, I'll be bound."

"Good-day, Mr. Sniff," said Semley, ignoring his remark.

"A friend of yours?" inquired the Major of the actor.

Semley looked to Sniff for reply. He took the cue.

"We've met before, sir," said the detective officer, "but I fear I can hardly do myself the honour of calling myself Mr. Semley's friend, for we've only met on business. My name is Sniff. You may have heard of me before. I'm a member of the detective force at Scotland-yard, and the business I went to see Mr. Semley about was connected with this disappearance of Mr. Costelloe, the actor. You, I presume, sir, are Major Temple."

The Major nodded, and slightly averted his head. Both men noticed that he had grown somewhat pale beneath the sun-brown on his cheeks.

"If you don't mind," added the detective, "I should like to ask you just a few questions, as I believe you were the last person to see the missing man."

"Certainly," said the Major. "Shall we walk down this avenue towards the sea?"

Semley was about to ask if Miss Tressilian were left without an escort, and, if so, whether he should join her; but his anxiety to hear what the Major had to say checked him.

*(To be continued on Monday.)*


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"I have used your Lung Tonic now for myself and family (which consists of nine) for nearly ten years, and can testify to its efficiency, and to its saving me many a heavy doctor's bill.—J. COKER, Paragon Sta., Hull."
Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
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Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d.; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 212, Oxford-street.

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These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

### APARTMENTS to be LET.

APARTMENTS, in most pleasant part of Ryde. Suit married couple or single Lady or Gentleman. No children or other lodgers. Terms moderate.—2, Hawthorn-villas, Pelhurst-road, Ryde, I.W.

BOARDING RESIDENCE.—Castle House, 51, Warrior-square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea. Superior and home-like. Electric light in reception rooms. Terms, apply to Miss PINDER (late Bird and Pinder). Established 23 years.

OFFICES TO LET.—Large, light, and lofty; in newly-erected Buildings.—Apply on premises, 56 and 57, Fleet-street.

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BOARD, RESIDENCE, and EVENING INSTRUCTION in Horticulture and Sciences: lecture theatre, laboratories, library, &c.; home comforts; beautiful grounds; terms including season ticket.—Apply the Chairman, the Horticultural and Technical College (Limited), Swanley, Kent.

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ELOCUTION.—Unique instruction by Edwin Drew, Editor, THE ELOCUTIONIST (monthly), 124, Gower-street. Books 1*s.* 2*d.* Postal instruction. Innumerable, irreproachable references.

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT by an Experienced Teacher (native). Translations made. Terms moderate.—Señor BOULLON, 15, Daneville-road, Denmark-hill.

THE SPANISH AND FRENCH TAUGHT in four months.—Reply, CARVALHO, 32, Wandsworth-road, Vauxhall.

MANDOLIN. — This charming and most fashionable instrument is TAUGHT, in a few lessons, by an eminent performer (if desired instrument lent until efficient).—For terms apply by letter to J. R., 41, Gordon-place, Kensington.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONIES.—Openings for Pupils on good stock and grain farms, estates, fruit farms and ranches in Canada, United States, and Tasmania.—For annual charge, pamphlet, &c., apply FORD RATHBONE and Co., 21, Finsbury-pavement, London.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house; best prices given for collections; opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6*s.* Bric-à-Brac, 1*d.* Stamps sent on approval. J. W. PALMER, 281, Strand, London.

TO SOLICITORS.—TYPE WRITTEN DOCUMENTS cost no more than Law Engrossing. Counsel and Judges prefer them for Affidavits, Pleadings, and Briefs. Drafts (with abbreviations sufficient). Shorthand Evidence "typed" from Dictation by Miss JOHNSON, Legal Type-writing Bureau, 60, Chancery-lane, London.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If "the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would "only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS "in having their articles copied by a type writer, "what a blessing it would be for me and the "comps., and how much greater chance their "copy would have of being read." TYPE-WRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

AUTHORS' MSS., Reviews, Essays, Lectures, Novels, &c., carefully and quickly COPIED by type-writer. Terms moderate. E. WATSON, Cautley-avenue, Clapham-common, S.W.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—See Illustrated Guide, post free. How to open respectably from £20. "TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING Co.," Beech-street, London, E.C. Wholesale only.

MIRROR FOR SALE.—First class, 12 ft. by 4. Well framed. Price only £7. Address "Mercury," 29, Digby-road, Finsbury Park.

WASHING.—WANTED by experienced Laundress. Old established. Good drying grounds. Terms moderate. All linen insured. Punctual delivery.—Address, Battersea Park Laundry, 77, Bridge-road, West Battersea.

WASHING.—ARGYLE LAUNDRY WORKS, Springvale, West Kensington Park, W., is the only laundry in London in which the water by a patent process is made quite soft, and thus no chemicals require to be used. Linen sent home perfectly aired.

WASHING.—NOTICE of REMOVAL. Mrs. NEWMAN, owing to increase of Business, has taken larger premises, and is enabled to take a few more families' work.—Price lists and references on application.—Auckland House, High-street, Battersea.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS will CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1888, at 10 A.M., for Town and Country.

THE EXCELSIOR COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA.
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.)

CAPITAL ..... £450,000,
In 450,000 Shares of £1 each,
Of which 150,000 are offered to the Public for Subscription.

Payments.—2*s.* 6*d.* on Application, 5*s.* on Allotment, and the balance in Calls not exceeding 5*s.* per share, and subject to one month's notice, within six months.

DIRECTORS.
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Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart., D.C.L., D.L. and J.P. for Sussex, 9, St. Alban's-place, S.W.
G. P. Appleyard, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Halifax Joint-Stock Banking Company (Limited), Halifax.
Hon. H. Mercier, Premier of the Province of Quebec.
Sir James Marshall, C.M.G., D.C.L., late Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, Richmond House, Roehampton Park, S.W.
Hon. W. W. Lynch, Q.C., D.C.L., ex-Minister of Crown Lands, Province of Quebec.

DIRECTORS IN CANADA.
Hon. H. Mercier, Premier of the Province of Quebec.
Hon. W. W. Lynch, Q.C., D.C.L., &c., ex-Minister of Crown Lands, Province of Quebec.
*J. N. Greenshields, Esq., Advocate and Crown Prosecutor, Province of Quebec.
* Will join the Board after Allotment.

BANKERS.—The Alliance Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Lumley and Lumley, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry, London, E.C.
Messrs. Archibald Lynch and Foster, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Armitage, Clough, and Norton, Huddersfield; and 89, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY.
Major G. R. Fenwick, Sussex-mansions, W.C.

BROKER.—J. Y. Watson, Jun., Esq., 5, Copthall-buildings, E.C.; and Stock Exchange, London.

OFFICES (pro tem.).
2, Copthall-buildings, London, E.C.
1,728, Notre Dame-street, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the rich Copper Mining Property now called the Excelsior Mines, near West Broughton, County Megantic, Province of Quebec, Canada.

The property consists of 4,100 acres of rich mineral land, comprising 2,800 acres freehold, and 1,300 acres of mining rights, held in perpetuity from the Government; there being on the freehold part twelve finished principal shafts, varying in depth from two hundred to three hundred feet, with the exception of two, which are only 25 ft. and 32 ft. deep respectively. All are double compartment shafts. Galleries and tunnels on the top of and in the veins of copper in the mines run considerable distances, one being 1,480 feet, while there are several galleries one or two hundred feet long. In these, immense bodies of ore are in sight.

On the property already is a large quantity of machinery plant and tools, and the extra machinery required to bring the mines into full working order, and to furnish an output of 100 tons of ore a day, together with additional buildings for same, would cost, it is estimated, £15,000. This machinery would give an immediate return of 100 tons of ore a day.

The veins, as may be seen from the reports referred to below, vary from 2 feet to 7 feet in width, are well defined, and consist of very high-grade and valuable copper ores, technically termed "bornite," but known in the trade as "peacock," "horse-flesh," "grey silver," and copper "glance" ores, and assaying from 20 per cent. to 75 per cent. of metallic copper. Besides these veins, there are two distinct beds of copper at a depth of about 90 ft., one showing a thickness of 10 ft. and another of 3 ft. With long galleries, possessing a large face, the beds could be worked after the manner of an open quarry, giving out immense quantities of ore, this ore being brought by a tramway into a neighbouring shaft, already constructed, and then by a shoot into an adit existing at the present moment at the base of the hill. The quantity of ore available is practically illimitable, the tests made throughout the property, by shafts and cuts, showing the immense extent of the ore bodies.

The well-known firm of Messrs. Vivian and Sons, Swansea, have entered into a contract to take the output of the Mines, at the ruling price of copper in the Metal Exchange, up to one hundred tons of ore per day, or ten thousand tons of metallic copper per annum for three and a half years, with option of three more years.

Assays have been made from various quantities of the ore as follows:—

Messrs. Vivian and Sons, Swansea (May 7, 1888), on a sample of specimens furnished them:—

| | Sample No. 1. | Sample No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| Metallic copper.... | 60 per cent. | 56 per cent. |

Messrs. Johnson, Matthey and Co., Assayers and Melters to the Bank of England, her Majesty's Mint, &c. (June 23, 1888):—

| | Sample No. 1. | Sample No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper ..... | 59.20 | 31.40 |

Mr. J. T. Donald, M.A., Professor of Chemistry, Analytical Chemist and Assayer, 124, St. James's-street, Montreal (June 27, 1888):—

| | Sample No. 1. | Sample No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, | 40.19 per cent. | 44.95 per cent. |

Mr. Lucius Pitkin, Assayer, 138, Pearl-street, New York (December 15, 1887):—
Copper (wet assay)..... 44.34 per cent.

The following very satisfactory extracts are taken from the reports which have been made as to mines, the originals of which can be seen at the offices of the Company:—

Mr. J. Obalski, Government Mining Engineer of the Province of Quebec, Graduate of l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris, Quebec, Dominion of Canada, under date of 6th July, 1888—of whom the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, writes: "His reports are amongst the most valuable documents filed with the Government"—says, after carefully giving the result of his examination of the mines in detail:—

"These are not accidental deposits, but are rather a wide field of fissures filled with mineral and interstratified beds. The property has a great value, proved by the work already done and by the high percentage of the ore. As stated above, I consider that there exist other beds and veins not yet discovered, and I have no doubt that the property with proper plant and management will give a large output. My opinion is confirmed by those of eminent geologists and engineers who have visited the property."

The estimated profits on an output of 100 tons a day may be calculated as follows: Cost of labour, fuel, &c., in getting out 100 tons of ore, freight to England, including cartage to Broughton railway station, £375.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At per ton of metallic copper .... | £35 | £56 | £64 10*s.* | £70 | £86 |
| Selling price of 100 tons of ore at 30 per cent. of copper per ton, delivered at Swansea .. | £746 | £1,342 | £1,585 | £1,741 | £2,196 |
| Deduct cost delivered at Swansea or Liverpool of 100 tons of 30 per cent. ore.. | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 |
| Leaving a net profit per diem of.... | £371 | £967 | £1,210 | £1,366 | £1,821 |

Assuming, therefore, that an average price of £35 a ton for copper is realized, the amount available for yearly dividend, reckoning 300 working days to the year, would be ..... £111,300

If the price of copper stood at £56 a ton, it would be..... £290,100

While should copper be quoted at £86 a ton the yearly profits would rise to.... £546,300

In any case an immense return upon the capital invested may be anticipated.

The Vendor, Mr. James Naismith, Greenshields, originally agreed to sell the property to the London and County Financial Association (Limited), but such agreement has since been cancelled by two agreements dated the 27th September, 1888, between the said Association and the Vendor; and by a deed of sale of the same date the Vendor has sold the property to the Excelsior Copper Company (Limited), for £400,000 (out of which all expenses of promotion, &c., are paid up to allotment) in shares or cash and shares. The contract between Messrs. Vivian and Sons, of Swansea, and the Excelsior Copper Company (Limited), is dated October 5, 1888.

Plans of the property, reports, and samples of ore together with photographs of the buildings, &c., on the property, can be seen at the offices of the Excelsior Copper Company (Limited), 2, Copthall-buildings, London, E.C.; or at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

Full Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, and at the offices of the Company.

In cases where no Allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and when a less amount is allotted than applied for, the balance of the application money will be applied to the amount due upon allotment.

2, Copthall-buildings, E.C., London,
October 12, 1888.

Established 1868

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET.

FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.

DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

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For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

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Head Office—ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY LONDON, E.C.

THOMAS G. ACKLAND, F.I.A., F.S.S., Actuary.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.

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Fire Premiums £607,000 | Life Premiums £197,000
Interest..... £143,000
Accumulated Funds ..... £3,421,000

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Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

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PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,

AND

57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

ACCIDENTS ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Provide against them by Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
HON. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman
Annual Income, £248,000.
Invested Capital and Reserve Fund, £275,000.
Compensation Paid for 126,000 Accidents, £2,500,000.
Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims. West-end Office:—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C. Head Office:—64, Cornhill, London, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. INTERNAL GOLD LOAN.

ISSUE of $19,657,900 NATIONAL MONEY in GOLD = £3,933,580 STERLING, being Balance of the Loan of $19,868,500 Gold, authorized by Act of Congress of 12th August, 1887.

In Bonds of $100 = £20, $500 = £100, and $1,000 = £200.

Payments on account of the Sinking Fund having, in conformity with the Law of the 12th August, 1887, been made to the extent of 200,600 dols. gold, the amount of the Loan stands reduced to $19,657,900, which balance will be represented by the Bonds now offered for subscription.

These Bonds will bear interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from the 1st September, 1888, payable half-yearly, on the 1st March and 1st September of each year, and are redeemable at par in thirty-eight years, by means of an accumulative Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum, applied by half-yearly drawings, which will take place at Buenos Ayres, in the months of March and September of each year, the Bonds then drawn being payable on the following 1st September and 1st March respectively. The next repayment will be effected on the 1st March, 1889. The First Coupon for the full Six Months will be due on the 1st March, 1889.

The Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres formally undertakes to pay out of its own resources any Argentine taxes or imposts, of whats ever nature or kind, to which the Coupons or Bonds of this Loan, or the holders thereof, as such, may become liable.

The principal and interest, payable in Buenos Ayres in gold, will be collected by the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, and be paid in London, Germany, and Paris, at the fixed rates of exchange, guaranteed by said bank at 4 shillings, 4 marks, or 5 francs, for each gold dollar, free from all Argentine taxation.

The Government reserves to itself the right to increase the Sinking Fund at any time.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS and CO. are prepared to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above Bonds, at the price of £87 per Bond of 500 dols. gold (£100), payable as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| £ 5 | per cent. on | Application, |
| £20 | " | " Allotment, |
| £30 | " | " 20th November, |
| £32 | " | " 18th December. |
| £87 | | |

Payment may be made in full on allotment, or on any Tuesday or Friday subsequent to the issue of scrip certificates, under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Applications for these Bonds will be simultaneously received on the Continent as follows:—

In Berlin, by the Deutsche Bank, The Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, and Messrs. Mendelssohn and Co.

In Bremen, by the Bremer Filiale der Deutschen Bank.

In Cologne, by Messrs. Sal. Oppenheim, Jun., and Co.

In Frankfort-on-the-Maine, by Messrs. M. A. von Rothschild und Söhne, and the Frankfurter Filiale der Deutschen Bank.

In Hamburg, by the { Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. / Hamburger Filiale der Deutschen Bank.

In Paris, by the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and the Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial.

An Official Statement of the Revenue of the Argentine Republic, Translation of the Bond, and other particulars with reference to this Loan, are annexed to the Prospectus.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be OPENED on the 16th inst., and will CLOSE on or before the 17th inst., at 2 P.M.

The allotment will be made as early as possible after the subscription is closed, and where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned.

In default of payment of the successive instalments when due, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip will be issued in exchange for Letters of Allotment, and the Bonds will be delivered against fully paid Scrip as early as possible.

Applications should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and lodged at the offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., 8, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

London, October 13, 1888.

POSITIVIST SOCIETY, NEWTON HALL, FETTER-LANE, E.C.—SUNDAY, October 14, at 8 P.M., DR. BRIDGES on "Love." A COURSE of LECTURES on the GENERAL HISTORY of CIVILIZATION will be commenced on SUNDAY, October 21, at 4 P.M. PART I. Ancient History, by Mr. Vernon Lushington, Mr. C. G. Higginson, Mr. S. H. Swinny, and Mr. Frederic Harrison. PART II. Modern History, by Professor Beesly. Admission free.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—EXAMINATION for SCHOLARSHIPS, JULY 1889.—For particulars apply to the Head Master the School, Tonbridge; or the Clerk to the Governors, Skinners' Hall, Dowgate-hill, London, E.C.

TRIBUTE
TO
SATAN.

By J. BELFORD DAYNE, Author of "In the Name of the Tzar." Crown 8vo, price 2*s.* 6*d.*

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CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W. — PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c., write to the Secretary and Superintendent, Mrs. McDONALD.

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MOCK TURTLE, OX TAIL, HARE, GRAVY, &c.,

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"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
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## The QUEEN and the TYPEWRITER.

During the recent Royal Visit to the Glasgow Exhibition, her Majesty evinced considerable interest in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, as exhibited by the Proprietors and Manufacturers, *Messrs. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS, and BENEDICT, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.* Her Majesty and most of the Royal suite honoured the operator by having special slips written on the machine for their benefit, which they carried away as souvenirs.

At the recent speed contest for the championship of the world the Gold Medal was awarded to Miss Orr, who wrote on the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER 987 words (exclusive of errors) in ten minutes, an average of about 99 words per minute. For full particulars of the Remington Standard Typewriter, THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, ADDRESS,

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Gold Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878.

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PURE, MILD, and MELLOW
DELICIOUS and VERY WHOLESOME.

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## LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Bears the Autograph Signature of—

*Lea and Perrins.*

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

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THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-ST., ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—The FIRST EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.
WALTER CRANE, President. ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

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OF

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OF THE LATE

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"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.


Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—SATURDAY, October 13, 1888.